

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

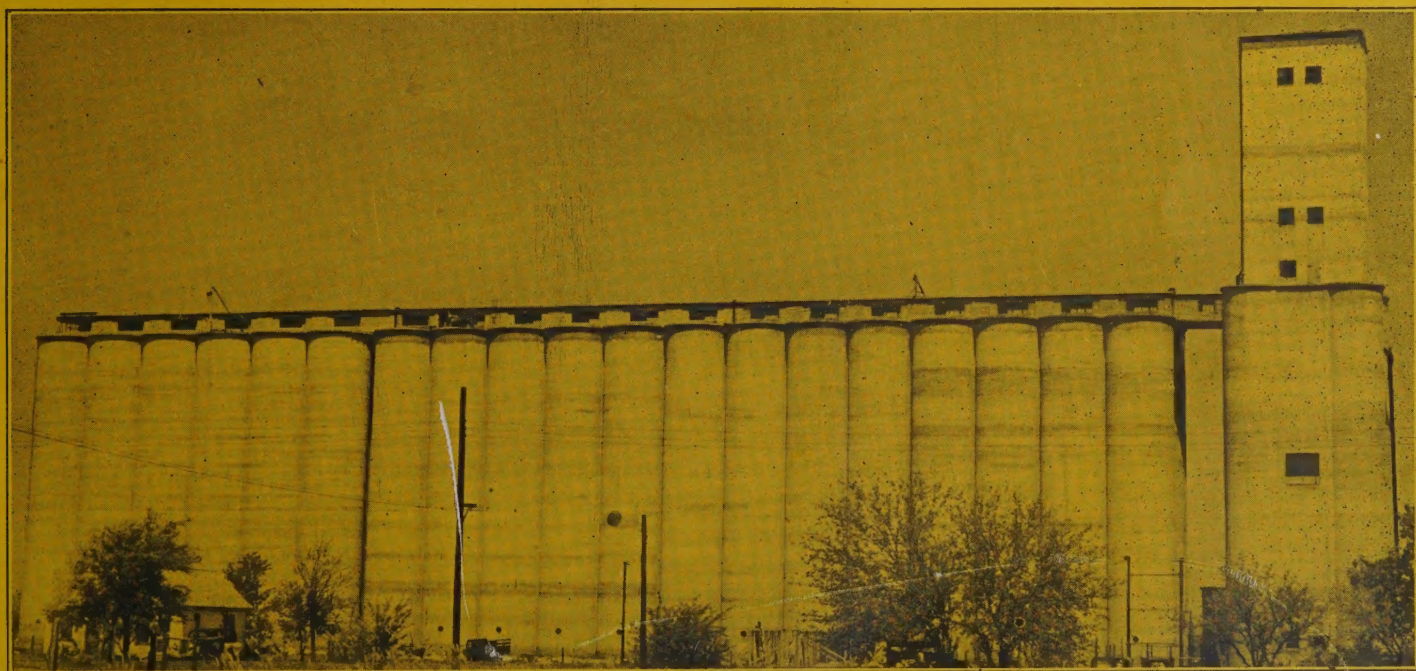
CONSOLIDATED

Vol. XCIV, No. 12

Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A. June 27, 1945

Price \$2.00 Per Year, 25 Cents Per Copy

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Reinforced Concrete Annex and Working House of New 1,500,00-bu. Plant of Alva Terminal Elevator Co., at Alva, Okla.
(For description see page 461)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed and field seed. 327 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office in Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Vol. XCIV, No. 12, June 27, 1945.

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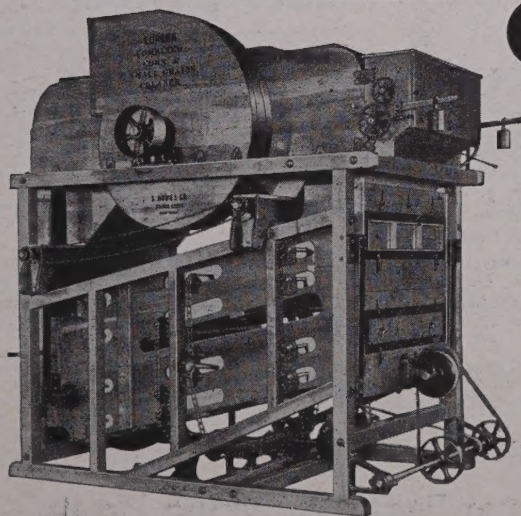
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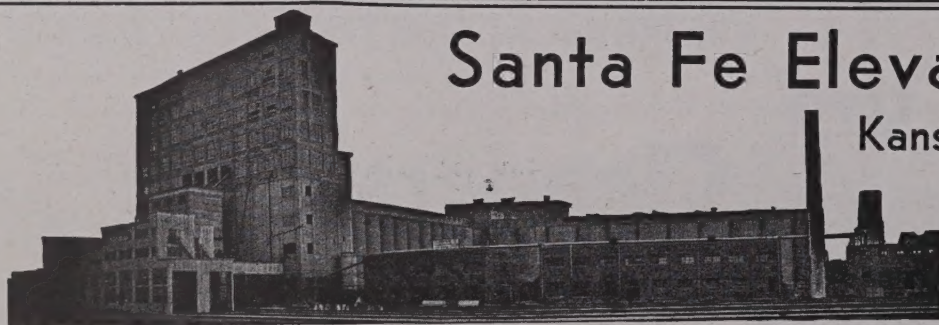
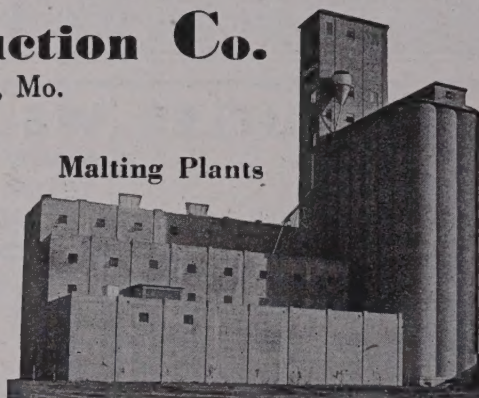
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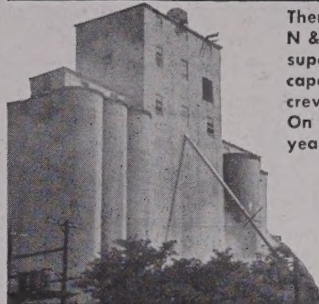
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WANTED—Experienced Grain Inspector able to qualify for federal license on all grains. Permanent location in Kentucky. State salary expected. Address James P. Haynes, Secretary, Grain Committee, Louisville Board of Trade, 421 W. Market Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

HELP WANTED—Good capable office man and accountant to look after bookkeeping for a line of country elevators, feed manufacturing plant, etc. Must be over draft age. Will be a permanent job as no soldier has any priority for this job. If interested come and see us or write us giving particulars, age, etc. Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

GRAIN TRADER WANTED—Excellent opportunity for a man who has had experience merchandising grain in carload lots and buying and selling with country shippers. All inquiries will be kept strictly confidential. Your ability determines your earnings. Please give full particulars in first letter. Our expansion program necessitates we act quickly as possible. Texas firm. Address 93K19, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED—Executive Manager wanted for well established Farm Seed Business. A splendid opportunity for a capable man who can take complete charge of the business and show results. Must have experience in merchandising, buying, processing and sales with country elevators, and farmers. All inquiries will be kept strictly confidential. Please give full particulars in first letter. Michigan firm over forty years old. Address 93M13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—As Chief Grain Inspector export or interior market or elevator superintendent. Address 93M1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced grain buyer and country elevator manager. Prefer small town. Good grain bookkeeper and elevator mechanic. Ten years' experience. Good knowledge of side lines. Address 93J14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnlis., Chicago.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Used Tag-Heppenstall moisture testers. Seedburo Equipment Company, 620 Brooks Bldg., Chicago 6, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—36-in. Bauer Bros. attrition mill, direct connected to two 50 HP., GE motors. Producers Co-operative Oil Mill, P. O. Box 911, Oklahoma City, Okla.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—1 No. 5 Gruendler hammermill, direct connected 75 H.P., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 Fairbanks Morse motor. Crusher attachment and magnetic separator. Very good condition, a bargain at \$1850.00. Bill Crook, Ferris, Ill.

FOR SALE—UD-18 International Diesel 80 to 100 HP; 1-bu. Richardson Scale; Grade Maker, Cleveland Expert Oat Huller, Western Corn Sheller, Big Husky Popping Machine, W & W Hammermill, "V" Drives, Elevator Legs, Motors, Corn Cutters. What else do you need, or have you for sale? Modern Elevator Supply Co., Box 724, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

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Capacity of Elevator.....

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..... bus.

State.....

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FOR SALE—Bag and Box Piler—portable powered. Warehouse and Truck Scales—new and used. Immediate delivery. Bonded Scale Co., 120 Bellview, Columbus 7, Ohio.

FOR SALE—1 #4 JB Clement Special, 3—24" direct connecting motor driven attrition mills, double head, 1 drop gear bran packer, 1 friction clutch flour packer, 1—100 HP. Fairbanks Morse semi-diesel engine, 1—125 HP. Buckeye semi-diesel engine. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Michigan.

FOR SALE—6-bu. Richardson Automatic, self compensating, type registering grain scale. 1—All Steel Horizontal Batch Mixer, 1½ ton capacity, chain drive, inclusive of counter shaft with tight and loose pulleys.
1—1-ton Horizontal mixer, gear driven.
J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, Jefferson City, Missouri.

FOR SALE—1-150 HP. Williams Millers Special Hammer Mill with Direct Connected Motor. 1-No. 3U Jay Bee Hammer Mill without blower. 3-Friction Clutch Feed Packers. 1-No. 3 Prater Corn Cracker. Roller Mills, Reels, Aspirators, Etc.

GENERAL MILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
P. O. Box 204
KANSAS CITY 10, MISSOURI.

FOR SALE

No. 2 Plansifter.
No. 03/4 Plansifter.
4 Double Stands 9x18 Wolf Rolls.
1—Large Receiving Separator.
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1—Full line Machines for 80 bbls.
1—No. 1 Gruendler Hammer Mill.
Reels, Purifiers, Friction Flour Packer.
Lots of Other Machines.
1—½ bu. Richardson Automatic Scale.
1—3-bu. Avery Automatic Scale. All in good to fine condition.
T. A. McWilliams, 1460 South Second Street, Louisville 8, Kentucky.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Niagara Dust Collector—One No. 46 Niagara Dust Collector complete with filter cloth tubes, counter shaft drive with pulley, two conveyors in base, on iron legs. Latest model made by Richmond Mfg. Co.

One No. 25 Niagara Dust Collector complete with filter cloth tubes, counter shaft drive with pulley, two conveyors in base, on iron legs. Latest model made by Richmond Mfg. Co. Like New A-1 condition. Write for details to the Ford Gum & Machine Co., Inc., Lockport, N. Y.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED TO BUY ONE OR MORE GRAVITY EUREKA NEEDLE SCREEN SEPARATORS 13⅞" X 12" HIGH, DOUBLE STAND WITH NO. 4½ OR NO. 5 NEEDLES. ADDRESS 93L7, GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, CHICAGO 4, ILL.

BRASS GRAIN KETTLES WANTED

WANTED—Two or three used, 2 quart brass grain kettles. Must be in perfect condition. Quote us price and we will try to place them. Goodrich Construction Co., Winchester, Ind.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Fairbanks Elevator Bin Scale. Good as new. Weighs 15 ton. Make us offer. Wire or phone. Henry Field Seed Co. Shenandoah, Iowa.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—5 or 6 bu. Richardson Automatic scale at once. Address Grain & Feed Journals 93L1, Chicago 4, Ill.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic Grain Scale. 4 to 5-bu. capacity preferred. State price and condition in first letter. Address 93L8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; Grain size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00. Seed size 3½x5½ inches, \$2.10 per hundred, or 500, \$9.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

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On hand 10 HP, 7½ HP, 5HP, 1½ HP and 1 HP. All new motors. Speed 1750 RPM 220-440 v —60 cye. Priority required.

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ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.
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Rockford Power Machinery Division
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Phone Main 1103 Rockford, Illinois

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WANTED—5 HP. and 2 HP. single phase ball bearing motors, good conditions. Arnold Ruud, Santiago, Minn.

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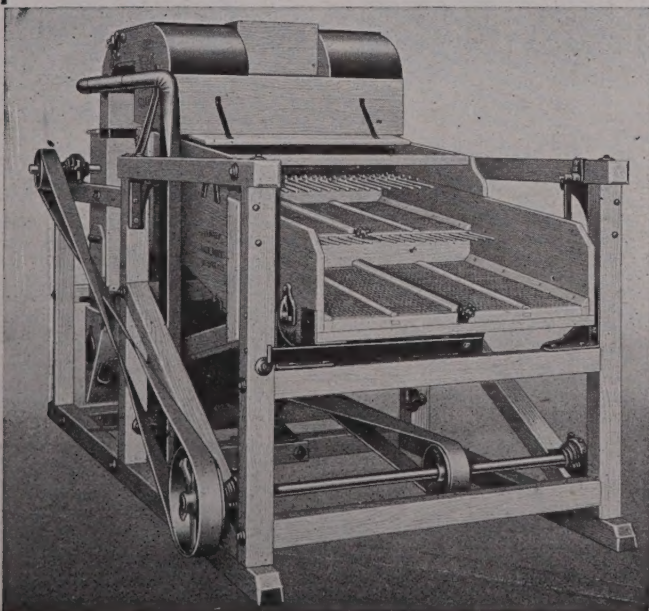
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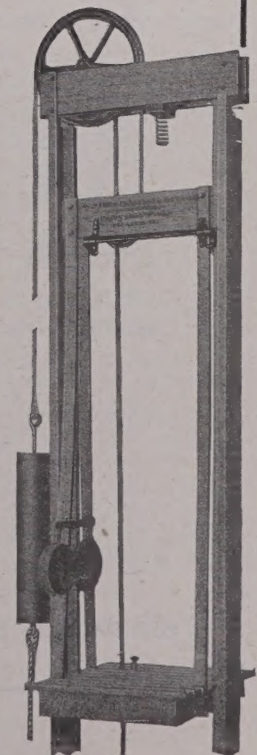
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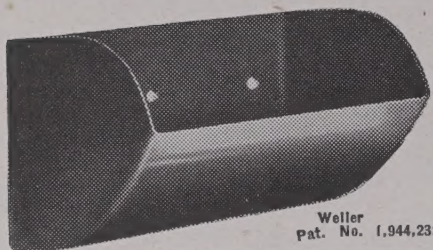
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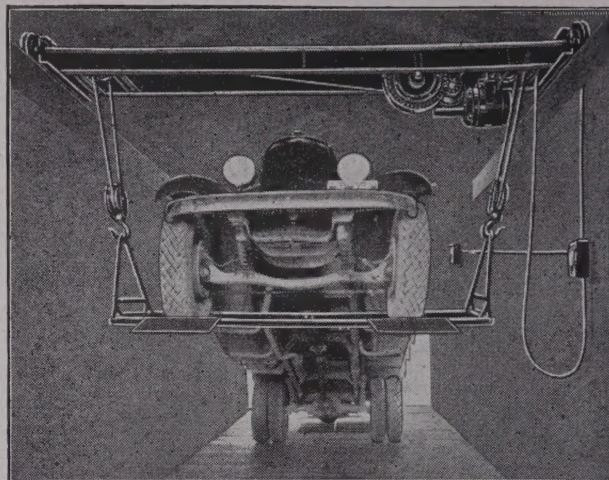
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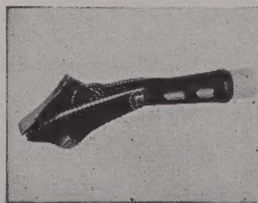
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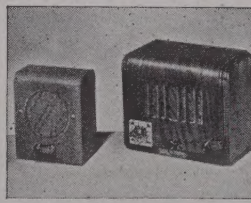
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

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327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 27, 1945

PASSAGE of the Bulwinkle Bill will leave control of the railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and their time-tested methods of rate making free from attack by the Department of Justice. Press for passage of the bill.

VETO power over food pricing by the O.P.A. is given to the head of the Department of Agriculture, in a compromise between the two houses of Congress. It remains to be seen how future ceilings, markups and margins will be affected by this shift of control beginning July 1.

DO NOT assume that the complaint of a corner in rye arises because the War Food Administration is in league with the sellers of "wind" grain. That transaction occurred a year ago and can not penalize present bulls in rye futures. Neither is it safe to assume that the powers that be are wroth because the bull speculators prevented the purchase of rye at low prices to be presented to foreigners on lend-lease.

MOST feed mixers have taken steps to file their ingredient prices. Those who have not must bestir themselves to comply with the 60-day limit set in M.P.R. 585. Failure to do so or to determine a base ingredient price for any new ingredient makes the manufacturer a violator of the law. July 19 is the last day.

EVERY FARMER who persists in selling or contracting grain in advance of harvest should be willing to safeguard his own and buyer's interest by signing an agreement stating exactly what he promises and expects buyer to do. Verbal agreements are handicapped by treacherous memories and often produce misunderstandings and disputes. The written contract makes clear the intent of both parties and prevents differences and loss of customers.

WHEN the Feed Industry Council suddenly sprang into being when the need for united study and action was recognized to cope with wartime problems few realized that it was to develop into a body to which the government and the trade could look to for sound suggestions. As the result of the meeting of the Feed Survey Group and the Feed Industry Council at Chicago last week specific recommendations will be drawn up. It can be stated safely in advance that these findings will have the thoro endorsement of the trade.

WORKERS for better grain crops are encouraged to greater efforts by the accomplishment in Nebraska, where 98 per cent of all the wheat grown on the farms in 1944 was of varieties rated good or excellent. Grain merchants of the state are working hand-in-glove with the state government to bring about crop improvement thru the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, which is financed by voluntary contributions and membership fees paid annually by millers, grain dealers, local elevators, railroads and implement companies. There is also the Crop Improvement Ass'n that promotes the production of good seed.

THE MINNEAPOLIS Chamber of Commerce has adopted an urgent appeal calling upon the National Grain Trade Council to investigate the possibilities and practicability of extending the uses of industrial alcohol manufactured from grain. Every section of the grain trade is deeply interested in the broadening of the grain growers market to the end that surplus crops and offgrade grain may be absorbed more readily and at a better price, thereby reducing its competition with the better grades of all grains. The splendid success of the Omaha experiment should encourage the grain merchants of every central market to join in the establishment of a broader outlet for grains and thereby swell the opportunity for their own business.

RELEASE of manpower after the end of the war will not immediately increase the production of grain in Europe, if the results of the first World War are a guide. In France from 135,000,000 bus. in 1917 and 187,000,000 bus. in 1919, production of wheat did not rise to 323,000,000 bus. until the year 1921. Mean-time United States exports of wheat rose from 102,775,000 bus. in 1917 to 312,625,000 bus. in 1920. If history repeats itself the United States should be a heavy exporter of wheat for several years.

IT IS decidedly unfair for any state inspecting grain, feed or other commodities to establish an exorbitant fee for the inspecting service and then neglect to reduce it when funds sufficient for meeting the cost of the service have been collected. Grain shippers and feed manufacturers should not be assessed more than the actual cost of rendering the service. Some states have authorized those in charge of inspection service to reduce the charge for inspection when more revenue has been collected than is needed to pay the actual cost of rendering the service.

THE FEDERAL Crop Insurance Corporation is making such an earnest effort to write a large number of policies, the average loss should give a more favorable result than was obtained the last time the federal government attempted crop insurance. The results of many experiments in crop insurance have been so unsatisfactory, the final result of the present experiment will be watched with deeper interest than ever. Grain growers generally have profited by crop insurance but, the government's experiments in this line have not been profitable for the government and it seems very likely that continued losses will discourage the continuation of crop insurance.

A NINETEEN year old Philadelphia lad, filled with curiosity over the working of the automatic sprinklers in a large plant, started a fire, as he confessed afterward, "to see the sprinkler work." Elsewhere in this number is the story of an Ohio seventeen year old boy who was convinced the town marshal then serving was inefficient and it was his first duty to secure a new marshal who could be depended upon for more efficient service. In order to stimulate the interest of fellow citizens, he started three different fires one evening and was planning on starting a fourth when interested property owners captured him and checkmated his attempt at arson. The many capers indulged in recently by teen-age youths inspired by a mysterious urge for starting fires makes it more and more important that all property owners keep a vigilant watch on prowlers loafing around their property in the hope of checkmating incendiary fires before they get started.

What Happened to Corn

At the present time corn is plentiful on the farm and hard to get in the markets. But this scarcity is thru no lack of attention by the bureaucrats. In fact, it is the other way about. Corn has been suffering from too much management by the O.P.A., C.C.C. and W.P.B.

Believe it or not, since the first freeze order of Jan. 13, 1943, America's leading cereal has been pushed around by 44 orders, according to a list compiled by the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

The bureaucrats still have several shots in their locker. To completely destroy the farmers' incentive to grow corn they need only to promulgate a ceiling so low that the farmer can not make a profit in growing the crop.

Organized Grain Trade

One of the most encouraging developments in grain trade association work is the large increase in the membership of every grain trade association. It is very evident that grain merchants generally are convinced beyond every doubt that they can well accomplish much more for the common good of those engaged in the grain business by united effort to obtain improved business conditions and for the easing of governmental curbs.

Officers of any organization exert a far greater influence than the same individuals without the force of their association behind them. The association workers have the united support of a greater number of those engaged in the grain business today than ever before and this in itself gives the working officials more encouragement and more respect from all they contact in their official capacity. As soon as trade conventions are permitted, every grain merchant will quickly take advantage of the opportunity to meet with his fellow dealers and discuss the rights and responsibilities of all, then, by acting as a unit, the trade will receive a recognition in all its demands for release of unreasonable controls and limitations. The organized grain trade includes a larger percentage of members handling grain and feed than ever before.

The members of the trade have, as a rule, complied with all the regulations and restrictions of the Washington bureaus, hoping to help to win the war quickly, but, now that the European struggle is ended, they will be in the more advantageous position to demand relief from further restrictions and the strong associations working for the general good of the trade will be able to secure a freedom of action that will be most welcome. While the members of the cash trade have submitted to CCC competition and discouraging regulations without a whimper, they now feel

they are fully entitled to relief in all their activities so that private enterprise can function normally.

The Continued Scarcity of Box Cars

Notwithstanding the movement to market of surplus crops during the first six months of 1945 have been much larger than usual because box cars were not previously obtainable, a large volume of 1944 crops are still to be moved to market. This volume, combined with the large crops now in prospect will greatly increase the need for transportation of bulk grain the next four months and the harvest of corn, sorghum and soy beans will maintain the pressing demand for box cars the balance of the year.

If old King Corn is able to escape Jack Frost, the demand for box cars will, no doubt, continue throughout the early months of 1946. The box car builders have been striving earnestly to obtain more materials but without promising success. The railroads persist in demanding the early fulfillment of their old orders for box cars, but deliveries have not been encouraging.

Fight Government Ownership of Railroads

The operator of the country grain elevator at the local railroad station has the same stake in private enterprise for profit as has the small businessman in town and city.

Advocates of centralization and dictatorship see in the railroad systems their best opportunity to create an entering wedge for the eventual regimentation of all industry.

The bureaucrats believe that the way to get government ownership is to make private ownership unprofitable; by promoting waterway competition at government expense; by trying to upset the practice of setting freight rates in conferences thru attacks by the Department of Justice charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust act; by denying the railroads the fair rate of return on the investment contemplated by the law.

The little businessman has a two-fold interest in the preservation of private ownership of the railroads. First, government ownership will lead to poor service at greater cost to the shippers. This was true under government control in the first World War. Fortunately we have not had government ownership at the present time, and government operation of only one line, the Toledo, Peoria & Western, where the government operator neglected maintenance and added 30 per cent to the number of employees.

The second interest of the average businessman is to prevent the social planners from using the railroads as a

stepping stone to the socialization of all business. This should be resisted because the absence of the private profit would destroy the incentive to economical operation, lead to higher costs and to a constantly decreasing standard of living.

Rye Ceiling of Doubtful Validity

Under the law approved June 30, 1944, extending the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 to June 30, 1945, the price administrator is required to give not less than 15 days' notice prior to the normal planting season before setting growers' maximum prices for any agricultural commodity which is the product of annual or seasonal planting.

To set a price for terminal market dealers would be equivalent to setting a price for growers, who would have a maximum based on the terminal price less freight.

The 1944 crop is exempt from the 15 days' notice requirement; but the 1945 crop is not; and the O.P.A. has failed 15 days before the planting of the 1945 crop to give notice of any ceiling. Thus it seems unlawful to establish a ceiling on the 1945 crop.

Watch Your Bearings

Vigilant inspections of plain bearings in country elevators have recently brought to light badly worn bearings which could not have been operated without endangering the safety of elevator property at a time when repairs and replacements are almost unobtainable. In one case the bearing had been worn clear through, in another case the hole designed to carry oil from the operators oil can to the bearing had never been cut through so the bearing had been running for many hours without any lubrication and the extra power required to operate the shaft was swelling the power bill at a most extravagant pace.

If friction fires are to be reduced in number or prevented entirely as property owners would like, then the property owner must inspect all bearings carefully in order to insure the needed lubrication of each bearing. Anti-friction bearings have greatly reduced the cost of power, oil and labor and will do so again whenever installed. Elevator owners do not long remember the destructive fires reported in our News Columns because workmen neglect to watch bearings especially after a hard day's operation. Experience has frequently proven the necessity of cleaning out all bearings and lubricating facilities in a hope of securing the perfect lubrication of every bearing even though complete dismantlement is necessary at frequent intervals to insure the lubrication needed to reduce friction and prevent fire.

Higher Wheat Handling Charges for Country Elevators

Last March I sent out 98 questionnaires to handlers of wheat and received 3 replies; but, regardless of this lack of co-operation, we have, thru the diligent efforts of K. K. Smith of Kimbell Milling Co., Carl Newberry of W. B. Johnston Grain Co., Enid, and others obtained O.P.A. ceiling handling charge for wheat at country elevators of 5½¢ per bu. so regardless of what you may have charged in March 1942 you now may charge 5½¢ for loading the wheat for others.

C.C.C. 1945 wheat loan program seems to allow 4¢ for handling C.C.C. wheat loan, but we are now trying to get C.C.C. to allow 5½¢ and hope we can advise you of this later.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas., Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Price Support of Dry Peas

The War Food Administration has announced its price support program on 1945-crop dry edible smooth peas. Except for lower rates, and elimination of non-recourse loans, the program follows the same pattern as the one used in 1944.

Support prices are provided for all U. S. No. 2 grade or better Alaska, Bluebell, Scotch Green, First and Best, Marrowfat, White Canada, and Colorado White dry edible smooth peas.

All designated varieties except Colorado White will be supported at \$4.50 per 100 pounds, for U. S. No. 1, and \$4.25 per 100 pounds, for U. S. No. 2. Colorado White will be supported at \$4.25 and \$4 per 100 pounds, respectively, for the two grades. The 1944 support prices were \$5.65 and \$5.40 per 100 pounds, respectively, for all designated varieties.

War Food Administration Pleads for Corn

Corn is needed now for three purposes: (1) to provide for the needs of farmers for feed for poultry, dairy cows, hogs and other livestock, (2) to provide corn for the processors manufacturing corn products for direct use in the war, and (3) to provide for the needs of the feed mixing industry.

Shortages of corn for feed have been reported from nearly all states in the eastern half of the United States.

Some processors of essential corn products are running on a reduced schedule and others have closed down because corn is not available on the market.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help shippers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated for free publication car initials, No., place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking cars:

D., L. & W. 46181 going thru Antelope, Mont., June 12, was leaking wheat on side.—Hoven Grain Co., Alf Hoven.

C., B. & Q. 119041 went east thru Stronghurst, Ill., at 9:55 a.m., May 4, leaking wheat badly.—Stronghurst Grain & Mdse. Co., Glenn D. Marshall, mgr.

Southern 158869 passed thru Sheldon, Ill., at 8:30 June 20, leaking yellow corn thru bottom of car just in front of truck wheels.—J. D. Worsham, mgr. Sheldon Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

The carryover of corn next Oct. 1 may amount to 450 to 500 million bushels which would be more than double the carryover, Oct. 1, 1944.

CCC Loans on Grain Sorghums

Country elevators have had difficulties calculating loans on grain sorghums made at points other than terminal markets. CCC officials say that warehouse loans at an interior point away from the basic terminal markets of Kansas City, Omaha, Memphis, St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco will be made on the basis of 90 percent of the rate for the appropriate terminal market, less 12¢ cwt storage charges to April 30, 1946, (unless the borrower pays the storage charges in advance) and less the balance of the freight to the terminal market city. Loan rates vary with grade variations.

Farm storage loans are available on eligible grain sorghums in certain designated states and counties therein and will be calculated by CCC regional offices. Generally, however, the loan will amount to the designated terminal market rate less 6¢ more than the average freight rate plus freight tax to such terminal market. The 6¢ deduction represents handling charges at terminals and subterminals.

On farm loans and at subterminals it will generally be necessary to have regional offices calculate loans from the point of origin to determine what freight charges will have to be deducted and the nature of the billing.

Rye Market Threatened by Ceiling

Before Aug. 15 a ceiling on the price of rye will be announced, the Office of Price Administration stated June 25.

The announcement does not state what the ceiling will be, or whether it will apply on the 1945 crop or the 1946 crop.

As there has been no public demand for a ceiling on rye the announcement seems to be in the nature of a trial balloon sent up to get the reaction of those concerned, to the imposition of a ceiling.

The ceilings and controls on that other coarse grain, corn, have been harmful to the free distribution of that grain, processors finding it scarce altho plenty is back on the farm. The buyers can not get corn for love or money; but under the free market in rye anyone who has the price can get all he wants.

A ceiling on rye would be harmful to the growers of the grain and not particularly helpful to the consumers. Now since the war in Europe is over there should be an easing instead of an increase in controls, in the opinion of many.

Large New Elevator at Alva, Okla.

The city of Alva in the northwestern corner of Oklahoma is served by the two leading railroads of the Southwest, the Santa Fe and the Rock Island, and is a good location for the new elevator of the Alva, Public Terminal Elevator Co., which is equipped to unload and load grain in bulk.

The plant comprises a working house and a long storage annex. The head house is equipped with two fast handling legs to unload at the rate of 10,000 bus. per hour for each leg, from the two unloading sinks. Each of the two loading spouts will handle 10,000 bus. per hour. Grain is weighed on a Fairbanks Scale of 150,000 lbs. capacity. Licensed under the United States Warehouse Act, the plant has federal weights.

The storage annex is made up of 88 reinforced concrete bins, with a cupola for the conveyor belts, well vented by numerous large windows. The machinery is driven by 12 of the

latest type dust-proof Westinghouse Motors.

Appreciated by those having to maintain the plant is a completely fitted shop for making repairs. The workers are accommodated in attractive dressing rooms, with lockers and shower.

Chalmers & Borton had the construction contract. E. J. Minshall is manager of the elevator company.

For illustration see outside front cover page.

Suit for Breach of Contract

Heid Bros., a corporation, brought suit against the Miller-Huber Grain Co., a partnership, to recover \$640 damages for breach of contract for the sale of five cars of oats.

Heid Bros. received a telegram Sept. 21, 1943, at El Paso, Tex., from defendant Miller-Huber Grain Co. accepting an offer of 96 cents per bushel for delivery at Fort Clark, Tex.

Plaintiff brought suit in El Paso County, claiming the contract was consummated there, but the County Court transferred the suit to Bexar County at the request of defendants, under the law requiring them to be sued in the county of their residence.

This transfer to Bexar County was approved Oct. 26, 1944, by the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas—185 S. W. Rep. 470.

Vitamin D Patent Invalid

The Supreme Court of the United States on June 11 refused to review the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals that the Steenbock patents for creating vitamin D by irradiation were void for lack of invention and that licensing systems under them were against the public interest.

Dr. Harry Steenbock discovered that the ultra-violet rays from a quartz, mercury vapor lamp would produce vitamin D in food materials. The court held that since these rays were the same as the ultra-violet rays from the sun that created vitamin D in growing alfalfa, there was a lack of invention.

His patent was assigned to the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation which has collected more than \$7,500,000 in royalties. The suit was begun when the Foundation charged the Vitamin Technologists, Inc., of Los Angeles, Cal., with infringement. The district court ruled in favor of the Foundation, but this was reversed by the Circuit Court.

Seedsmen Win Suit on Disclaimer

The Supreme Court of Nebraska on June 8 reversed the decision of the Buffalo District Court in the suit brought by Wm. J. Kennedy, a farmer, against the Cornhusker Hybrid Co. for damages for failure of a bushel of seed corn to yield as expected.

The lower court had awarded \$360 damages.

The Supreme Court held that when the seller has expressly refused to warrant the property in certain particulars, there can be no implied warranty of a character covering those particulars. It added that a disclaimer of warranty may be operative when used in or upon containers in which the subject matter of the sale is sold or invoices for the prices of the goods. The buyer's lack of notice or knowledge of a disclaimer of warranty does not avoid its effect in the absence of express representations, bad faith, fraud or concealment, if the disclaimer is so expressed that the buyer ought to be aware of it.

Kennedy claimed that he did not have his glasses on when the bag of seed was delivered to him and that he did not know of the disclaimer of warranty. His attorney argued that the disclaimer of warranty had no application because his action is for breach of contract for failure to deliver the variety of seed purchased.

Washington News

CALIFORNIA flaxseed ceiling prices have been increased 5 cents per bushel, effective June 18, by amendment No. 7 to M.P.R. 397.

SENATOR Wherry of Nebraska says, "Small business is uncertain of the future, apprehensive about government controls, and in the most precarious position it has ever been."

SUBSIDIES on food products and strategic materials may continue to be paid, the Senate on June 14 having passed the bill extending until July 1, 1946, the authority of the R.F.C. to make these payments, thus ending the uncertainty in the flour markets.

THE National Grain Trade Council has filed a protest against the mandatory requirement that grain warehousemen report on service charges for the base period of 1942 and for the current season, by Sept. 1, as the charges are well known.

THE O.P.A. announced that it will not increase the present ceiling prices for corn as they "fully reflect parity to producers," and there is no reason for higher prices at this time. This statement is made, O.P.A. said, because of erroneous reports that present corn ceiling will be increased.

THE man who wants private enterprise to survive for more than a generation must think in terms of achieving an organization of home enterprise that will run on its own steam—that will provide its own buying power—a buying power to match modern productive power.

JOHN B. HUTSON, well known to grain dealers thru his former connection with the Commodity Credit Corporation, has been appointed undersecretary of agriculture to succeed Grover B. Hill. More recently he has been on the staff of War Mobilization Director Vinson.

FOOD pricing was removed from the O.P.A. and placed under the Department of Agriculture by a vote of 145 to 142 in the House June 22. Rep. Clinton P. Anderson, voting against the amendment, said, "I don't want to be a policeman." Rep. Jenkins said the O.P.A. "has demonstrated that it is utterly incapable of administering the food price program in such a way as to encourage production of our most basic food items."

C.C.C. 1945 Loan Rates

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse, for No. 2 or better, on basis per 100 lbs., \$1.93 at Kansas City and Omaha, \$2.24 at Los Angeles and San Francisco, available until Feb. 28, 1946, and maturing Apr. 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand. This is a considerable advance over the 1944 rate of 95 cents in most states and \$1 in California.

FLAXSEED, in terminals, country elevators and on farms, for No. 1, with No. 2 5 cents lower, \$3 per bushel basis Chicago, Milwaukee, Portland, Ore., Minneapolis and Red Wing, Minn., 7 cents per bushel allowed for farm stored in advance. Loans will be available to Oct. 31 for California and Arizona and to Jan. 31 for all other flaxseed, maturing on demand but not later than Jan. 31, 1946, for California and Arizona, and not later than Apr. 30, 1946, for all other flaxseed.

BARLEY, on No. 1 at terminal markets, 95 cents at Chicago, St. Louis, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco; 91 cents at Minneapolis, Kansas City and Omaha; \$1.06 at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and \$1.01 at Memphis. Stored on farms and in approved warehouses, No. 1, varying from 75 to 97 cents per bushel in different counties. A deduction of 7 cents per bushel will be made on warehouse stored barley unless the grower has paid the storage charges thru Apr. 30, 1946. Available until Dec. 31, 1945, and maturing Apr. 30, 1946, or on demand.

Accounting for Funds of Farm Credit Administration

Bills introduced by Senator Byrd of Virginia would compel government agencies to return to the U. S. Treasury all federal funds now used as operating capital.

Future operations of these government corporations would have to be confined to such activities as the Congress permitted by appropriations.

Senator Byrd was joined in introducing this bill by Senator Butler of Nebraska, as S. 469. The act is cited as the "Government Corporation Control Act," for the purpose of bringing "Government corporations and their transactions and operations under annual scrutiny by the Congress and to provide current financial control thereof." The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency.

Two days later, on February 7, 1945, Representative Case of South Dakota introduced a companion bill, H.R. 2051, which also is designated merely as "a bill to provide for financial control of government corporations." That bill was referred to the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Committees.

On March 22, 1945, the Congressional Record contained a letter of transmittal from Senator Byrd, who is chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures. The report of the joint committee, which was printed as a Senate document, contained among other things, a statement on the question of economy progress of 1945. The Committee included in that statement a rather lengthy paragraph relative to "Federal Corporations—A Fourth Branch of Government."

That statement declared:

"In order to effect both direct and indirect savings of public money, it has been necessary for members of the Committee and its staff to make a thorough analysis of all types of Federal financing. A report issued by the Committee on August 1, 1944, dealing with government corporations disclosed the manner in which the executive branch of the government uses the corporate form to set up huge reservoirs of capital borrowed from the United States Treasury and, by means of perpetual charter and a revolving fund, maintain a constant source of cash and credit for transactions far beyond the restraints of Congress and the public audit of the General Accounting Office. The magnitude of Government corporations, particularly the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Commodity Credit Corporation is now so great as to rival the government proper. The Committee revealed that to a great degree nearly all Government corporations do business directly in competition with private enterprises. Their number and their interrelations and intertransactions are a puzzling spectacle in the realm of Government finance. Taken together, the 44 corporations of the Federal Government and the 11 corporations in which the Government has a proprietary interest or a contractual relation constitute a financing unit of huge dimensions with virtually unlimited powers and a vast network of operations—in actuality, a fourth branch of the Government. In order to remedy this situation, the committee recommended, and the Senate recently considered the Byrd-Butler bill, providing for an immediate over-all control of these corporate bodies by the General Accounting Office."

The wholly owned government corporations under Farm Credit Administration are:

1. Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.
2. Production Credit Corporations.
3. Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations.

4. Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

The mixing ownership government corporations under Farm Credit Administration are:

1. Central Bank for Cooperatives.
2. Regional Banks for Cooperatives.
3. Federal Land Banks.

The Byrd bill would prohibit any government corporation from transacting any business, except as authorized by Act of Congress.

Mayor Cain Retires with Laurels

Frank C. Cain, pres. of the Bailey-Cain Co., shippers of grain and feed, at Cleveland, O., recently announced that he will retire from political life Dec. 31, 1945. He will not stand for re-election in November as mayor of Cleveland Heights, an office which he has filled for 31 years, and will devote his time to his family and the business of the grain company.

When Mr. Cain chose Cleveland Heights as the future home of his family the village had only 3,000 inhabitants, now it has 60,000. On Jan. 1, 1910, he first took a chair as councilman. When the village became a city in 1920 he headed the charter commission establishing the present manager-mayor-council form of government. In the municipal election of 1941 he received 81 per cent of the total votes cast.

His administration has been marked by achievement, among them: adoption of the first comprehensive zoning ordinance in Ohio; acquisition of Forest Park as a gift from John D. Rockefeller; establishment of Cain Park Theater; establishment of the suburb as the first of Ohio's 59 cities over 10,000 to become debt-free and with the lowest city-purpose tax rate of the county's 14 cities.

He never had any political ambitions. He wanted to make Cleveland Heights a family city and succeeded.

Cain has been pres. of the City Club in Cleveland and at present is vice-pres. and treas. of the club's forum foundation. In 1938 he was awarded the distinguished service medal by the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Cuyahoga County. He was a member of the executive committee of the Cuyahoga County Council for Civilian Defense and recently was made a member of the transit advisory committee of the Cleveland Transit System.

His son, Donald L., is associated with him in his business.



Frank C. Cain, Cleveland, O.

New Concrete Elevator at Harvard, Nebr.

The grain growers of Nebraska have not been able to clear all their fields of 1944 crops, so the grain dealers prompted by their inability to get enough box cars to relieve the perpetual congestion of their bins since the last crop started to market have added storage annexes and some have built new elevators where it has been possible to obtain reinforcing steel for building a fireproof concrete elevator.

At Harvard, on the C. B. & Q. R.R., in Clay County, the Farmers-Union Elevator Co. has a new 35,000 bu. reinforced concrete elevator of nine bins. Each of its four corner bins have room for 5,000 bus. of wheat, each of three interstice bins will hold 2,500 bus., a fourth interstice bin will hold 1,200 bus. and the star bin will hold 5,000 bus.

Its leg with an elevating capacity of 2,000 bus. per hour is operated by a 10 h.p. electric motor.

Its grain receiving is greatly expedited by a 50 ton truck scale with 145 foot deck so drivers will seldom have to wait. A disc cleaner

removes all foreign matter, a 10 bu. Richardson Automatic Scale records the weight of grain spouted into each car. Harry Frank is manager.

The elevator was designed and erected by Tillotson Construction Co.

Report on Box Cars

The Car Service Division of the Ass'n of American Railroads, by W. C. Kendall, makes the following report on box cars:

Except on roads in the Southwestern territory serving the early winter wheat harvesting areas, where the supply continues tight, there has been some improvement in the box car supply on Western lines. Harvesting of the winter wheat in the Southwestern territory is now under way and roads serving that territory will require all assistance possible thru increased deliveries of empty box cars from their connections in order to take care of this year's crop and adjusted quota arrangements set up by the Car Service Division continue in effect to provide all relief possible to the grain harvesting roads.

The box car supply on Eastern and Southern roads is exceedingly tight due principally to heavy requirements at Atlantic Seaboard ports to release inbound cargoes of returning ammunition and other war materials since the close of the war in Europe. Additionally, the Southeastern roads are faced with the necessity of providing ventilated box cars to take care of an abnormally heavy crop of watermelons necessitating taking this type of equipment out of general service in order to provide suitable equipment to load melons. Further relief to Southeastern lines has been provided thru movement of surplus stock cars to assist in meeting melon loading requirements.

Because of present heavy box car requirements in Eastern and Southeastern territory in releasing cargoes at ports, together with greatly reduced flow of war materials to Eastern ports for export, it has been necessary to give some relief thru temporary reduction of box car quotas for movement to Western lines.

In connection with the movement of grain, carloadings of this commodity during 11 weeks' period ending June 2, 1945 totalled 549,613 compared with 434,766 cars of grain loaded during the corresponding period of 1944, or an increase of 26.4 per cent, and total carloadings during the 11 weeks' period this year were only 47,142 cars less than for comparable period during last year's winter wheat harvest, June 11 to August 26 inclusive. Carloadings of grain during the first 22 weeks of 1945 aggregated 1,018,306 compared with 1,008,246 during the corresponding period of 1944, or a gain of 10,060 cars.

While there have been some recent reports concerning unfavorable growing conditions in the Southwest wheat area, resulting in some deterioration in the total crop as compared with earlier estimates released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it should be remembered that in spite of any such reduction there still remains a considerable amount of last year's grain which must be moved and this, together with continued heavy movement of munitions and other military supplies to our Armed Forces in the Pacific as well as food, clothing, etc., to liberated countries in Europe, will tax heavily box car supply generally for some time to come. With the cooperation of all concerned in the matter of prompt loading and unloading and handling of this type of equipment it is felt that in the long run all transportation requirements will be satisfactorily taken care of and no one will be actually hurt.

LETTERS were read in the federal court at Danville, Ill., showing that the A. & P. threatened to build its own plant for manufacturing cereal products unless Ralston-Purina granted a larger discount than the original 7.5 cents per case. The Battle Creek branch signed a new contract in 1940 granting 17.5 cents discount.

The Return to Private Enterprise

The basic element in any lasting and satisfactory return to private enterprise is the restoration of free markets, Ray B. Westerfield, professor of political economy at Yale University and a member of the Economists Committee on Reconversion Problems, said.

In a plea for the immediate restoration of free markets, Dr. Westerfield warned that continuation of wartime economic controls "is directly inimical and contrary to the traditional American way of life for which this war is being fought." Pointing out that there will always be groups who will find plausible arguments for delay in abandoning government controls over markets, Dr. Westerfield said that "in political economy it is always easy to offer seemingly rational arguments for government interference: if it is not a boon or 'ruinous inflation' that needs correction, then it is a depression or widespread unemployment. But this implies perpetual regulation and control, for normal conditions are a fiction never acknowledged to exist."

"Government regulation, government planning, and other forms of statism," he said, "are primarily rebellions against the guidance of the economy by market price, against the distribution of national income by the free play of supply and demand in competitive markets, against the 'tyrannous and impersonal' character of the market place. The rebels would interfere with such distribution. . . . They would have the government employ coercion and arbitrary action, delegating legislative power to divers boards and authorities which also enforce their decrees, so as to achieve what they regard as more important for the rest of us than what we ourselves might choose."

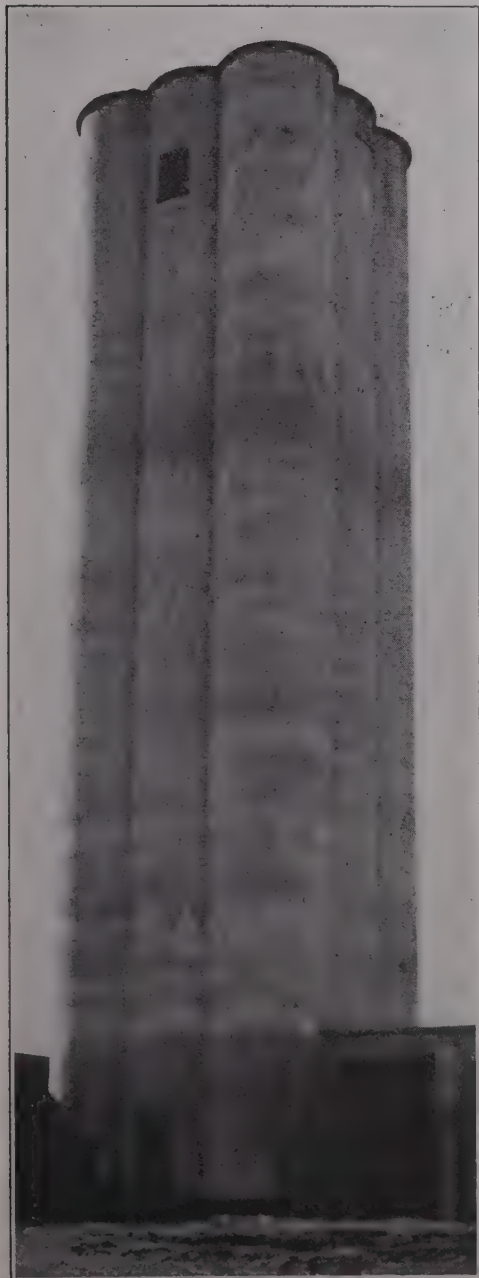
The result of government control and planning, he said, is "the direction of our whole life."

For the free market "as the determinant of the distributive shares of the national income" the government planner, he said, "would substitute some principle of 'social welfare.'" Such a principle, he maintained, "would be interpreted differently by every legislature and administrator; the risks of business would be multiplied; and there would be no assurance that adequate supplies would be produced."

Professor Westerfield pointed to "our current experience with rationing and price-fixing" as an example of what happens under government planning.

"One administrator regards the receipt of profit by an enterpriser as iniquitous," Dr. Westerfield said, "and he establishes prices and mark-ups that pare profits to the vanishing point, with the result that production is stifled and the market starved. Another administrator sets arbitrary differentials between three grades of dress, with the result that only one grade is produced. Farmers and wage-earners—two classes that offer goods having an inelastic supply in a market with a greatly expanded demand—are able thru political pressure to revise the formula of 'social justice.' Politically inspired sympathy for 'small business' leads to discrimination in taxes, in access to credit, the prices allowed. The market becomes topsyturvy when arbitrary decisions as to price and quantity are made by bureaucrats whose pocket-books are not affected by their decisions."

SLIGHTLY lower prices for wheat in terminal markets during the harvest period are in prospect. Prices in terminal markets will be supported by exceptionally large army and relief requirements for wheat and flour, and by the probability that a shortage of cars will limit the quantity of wheat reaching terminals. The support program will establish a lower limit of price fluctuations. It is expected that the loan rate for the 1945 season will be a few cents above the 1944 rate or about 15 cents below the recent level of market prices.—Kansas State College of Agriculture.



35,000-bu. Elevator at Harvard, Neb.

Sorghum Ceiling of June 25

Effective June 25 the Office of Price Administration announced specific dollar-and-cent ceilings for grain sorghums at all levels of sale. They will permit parity prices to producing farmers during the 1945 crop year, O.P.A. said.

Prices are different in the three areas. In area 1, for states between the Pacific Coast and the Mississippi River not included in area 3, the new base price per hundred pounds is \$2.16 to \$2.76. For states east of the Mississippi River, forming area 2, the base is \$2.40, plus lowest freight charge from Kansas City, Mo. For area 3, comprised of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming the price is \$2.13, plus lowest freight charges from Denver, Colo.

Sales and deliveries of grain sorghums by retail stores to feeders are controlled under Supplement 1 to the "master" regulation. This provides a mark-up of \$4 per ton on grain sorghums at retail stores. The specific mark-ups and the new grain sorghums ceilings provided under revision of the regulation replace the "freeze" prices formerly in effect for this grain, O.P.A. said.

The base prices provided in the regulation for No. 2 grain sorghums are for the commodity designated as "standard grade and quality" grain sorghums in Supplement 6. Prices for other grades and qualities are computed by the application of discounts provided by O.P.A.

The new pricing method begins with the base price at the farm where the grain is grown. If the producer delivers the grain sorghums to an elevator, his maximum price increases by three cents per hundred pounds.

The mark-ups provided for country shippers, merchandisers, trucker merchants, importers and retailers are established in accordance with recognized trade practices, O.P.A. said.

A maximum price for sales of futures contracts is fixed at the equivalent of \$2.40 per hundred pounds at Kansas City, Mo., plus one merchandising and one commission merchant's service charge. These charges are permitted because of normal trade practices on futures markets.

Distillers' Use of Corn Restricted

Effective June 16 the W.F.A. prohibited the purchase of corn for the manufacture of alcohol for industrial use or for use in beverages, or for export.

Distillers are permitted to use corn that was on hand June 11 or contracted before that time. Nations with cash have been trying to buy up United States corn.

The corn is badly needed by feed manufacturers.

This action was taken by Administrator Marvin Jones after receipt of telegram June 7 from the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n containing the following representations:

"Although statistics seem to show a substantial quantity of corn remaining on farms, a dangerous scarcity in commercial channels already has developed and is becoming increasingly acute. It is not moving off farms, and there is little indication it will do so. Feed manufacturers, with heavy seasonal demand for chick starting and other feeds, are unable to obtain their current corn needs and any diversion to the distilling industry will further complicate this situation and accentuate the shortage of essential poultry, dairy and meat products next fall and winter.

"With the 1945 planting and growing season delayed several weeks by cold, wet weather in the corn belt, and prospects for the new crop highly uncertain, farmers are not willing to market appreciable quantities of last year's harvest, and much of the corn shown by statistics is not available and will not be available for feed manufacture, for distribution to important feeding areas outside of the corn belt, or for other industrial uses. If other grains

must be used for feed, costs to feed buyers will be increased by \$5@6 a ton and production of essential foods will be discouraged.

"This situation definitely is a serious one. We strongly urge you to do everything in your power to prohibit the use of corn by the distilling industry."

Industrial Alcohol Possibilities

J. L. WELSH, Omaha, Neb., vice pres. of the Farm Crops Processing Corporation, testified before a House committee recently:

Of course, the secret of working out this problem is being able to produce alcohol at a low enough price so that it will be competitive with other commodities and this can only be done by research that will not only recover the by-products but will enable us to merchandise them at a larger return in dollars so that the cost of alcohol can successfully be reduced by these definite recoveries.

We and many others are carrying on this research at the present time and it may be many months before we can, thru this research, lower the cost of alcohol to a competitive basis, but I am convinced that it can be done. In the meantime, it seems to me that it may be necessary for this infant industry to have some subsidy provided to enable this research to be completed and it also seems to me that it would be more profitable to sell our grain domestically to an infant industry of this sort under development at a subsidized price rather than to sell the grain at a discount to other nations in the world.

In using our surplus grains at home for industrial purposes as I have outlined, we cannot only solve the agricultural problem and maintain parity for our farmers, but we can at the same time create security for our nation in a supply of domestic rubber—the lack of which came so very nearly wrecking us in the present war.

We can make alcohol out of any kind of grain that contains starch, and most of our grains do contain starch, so it is a simple matter to switch from wheat to corn, corn to barley, barley to sorghum grains, or with a mixture of any of these grains when they are found to be in surplus and depressing our home markets. Out of a bushel of grain we are producing at our plant approximately 2¾ gallons of 190 proof alcohol and in making alcohol from grain we use only the starch contained within that grain.

Necessarily in the residue after we remove the starch in the form of alcohol there is left all of the food value that was in the original bushel of grain so that is possible to recover this feed as a byproduct and return to the farmer all of the feed value that he had in the original bushel of grain plus the fact that it is then cooked and there is yeast and barley malt added so that the actual feed is better than what the farmer brought to market in the original grain.

LEO M. CHRISTENSEN, University of Nebraska, testified:

Only 5 years ago no one knew how to get more than 2.50 gallons of alcohol and 16 to 18 pounds of protein concentrate from a bushel of grain. Today we know how to obtain 2.85 gallons of alcohol and 20 pounds of protein concentrate from a bushel of the same grain. Until very recently it was necessary to use 10 pounds of expensive malt with each 90 pounds of grain; today we know how to get even better results from 3 or 4 pounds of low-cost wheat bran that we formerly obtained from 10 pounds of expensive malt. In many other respects, the modern method for producing alcohol is greatly superior to that of only a few years ago.

I do not want to bore you with a detailed cost estimate, but will summarize the matter by saying that with the completion of research that we in the chemical industry have been doing, we will know how to make alcohol, assuming a well-managed and well-located plant

of economical size, to sell at \$0.20 to \$0.25 per gallon at the plant, and pay the farmers a higher price for their grains than the pre-war average. Research is continuing, and we already know of several additional byproducts and some other possibilities for better plant economy. No one can say with assurance what the final result of such a program will be, except that costs will be reduced.

Smut in Kansas Sorghums

A smutty crop of kafir, milo, sorgho, cane, or any of the other sorghums is a loss of labor, food, and money, according to Howard C. Myers, agent of Wabaunsee County, Kansas. Last fall in Kansas, many farmers were surprised to discover the tremendous loss in their fields due to smut. In many cases, farmers reported as much as 50 to 75 per cent loss due to smut. Last year with the good season for sorghums, this mean as much as 25 to 30 bus. of grain per acre that were lost due to common sorghum smut that can be controlled for only a few cents per acre.

With the tremendous amount of smut present in sorghums all over Kansas last fall, a high per cent of the seed that will be planted without doubt is loaded with smut spores. Every farmer planting any kind of sorghum, regardless of what it is to be used for, should treat the seed, according to Myers. Sorghum smut surveys last fall made in 27 counties of 233 field of grain sorghums results in finding 115 fields with smut and 118 fields without smut. This survey shows that of the fields examined practically 50 per cent of the fields had smut.—G. M. H.

Fuel Alcohol from Cobs

Conversion of farm wastes into motor fuel by some chemical process has long been a dream of agricultural scientists. Now a process is said to have been developed at the Peoria northern regional research laboratory.

Liquid motor fuel now can be made from corn cobs, oat hulls, peanut shells, and other waste farm materials.

Laboratory experiments have proved so successful the department of agriculture next month will erect a two story building equipped to produce the fuel on a semi-commercial basis. The process was developed by Dr. J. W. Dunning and Dr. E. C. Lathrop of the laboratory staff.

"Each year the farms of the nation produce around 200 million tons of waste material ranging from corn cobs to cottonseed hulls and sugar cane bagasse," Dr. Dunning said. "Roughly half is plowed back into the soil but the other 100 million tons is available for conversion into various products."

"Under the process developed here we can produce between 90 and 95 gallons of fuel from a ton of corn cobs or cottonseed hulls," he said.

Corn cobs, to be made into fuel, first are ground. Then they are treated with an acid which releases the sugars in the farm residue. The sugars then are fermented and alcohol, butanol and acetone are obtained. These combined form the fuel which mainly is an alcohol base.

The new plant is expected to handle about 3½ tons of waste farm material a day. From this tonnage the process will recover approximately 2,000 pounds of dextrose, 1,600 pounds of xylose, another sugar, 1,000 pounds of lignin and 200 pounds of furfural. The lignin and furfural are by-products of the fuel making process and have industrial value.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In view of recent heavy demands by the military for thallium sulfate for use in rat control in European areas and in the Pacific war theatres, the War Production Board placed thallium chemicals under the control of Schedule 107 of Order M-300, the general chemicals allocations order.

Wheat Stem Sawfly and Harvest Loss

By J. A. MUNRO, *Entomologist, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station*

The presence of wheat stem sawfly in wheat or other susceptible crop is seldom recognized until after the damage is done because the larva, or grub, responsible for the injury feeds inside the stem where it remains hidden from view. Not until these weakened stems begin to topple over prematurely is sawfly injury suspected. Evidence of sawfly activity is most readily seen by opening the stems. The infested stem contains a quantity of fine, powdery material left by the larva in its feeding.

In late summer, when the grain is ripening, most of the larvae will have reached the base of the plants. Here they remain until late spring to emerge as adults. They are slender, wasp-like insects. There is but one generation per year. During the latter part of June the adult thrusts her eggs into the upper portion of the stems through a "sawlike" appendage at the tip of her abdomen. Where these insects are numerous, more than one egg may be deposited in a stem, but only one of the resulting larvae develops. Normally there is but one larva to be found in a stem.

The larva is somewhat wrinkled, pale yellow with brown head and at maturity is about one-half inch in length. The young larva works its way downwards in the stem, feeding as it goes.

As the grain approaches the ripening stage in August the larva reaches the base of the stem. Here it cuts a shallow groove around the inside of the stem at the ground level, plugs the space for a short ways below with its powdery castings, and then retires into the base of the stem to hibernate and complete its development the following spring. This groove weakens the stem so that it readily breaks over in the wind, thus providing an exit for the insect when it changes to the adult stage.

The wheat stem sawfly is a native pest, having lived on wild grasses until the introduction of wheat and other small grains enlarged its range of host plants. Its occurrence on flax, first observed in 1942 in Saskatchewan by Farstad, is of slight consequence but of great significance. Farstad suggests that the value of flax in ridding fields of the pest far outweighs the damage it does to this crop.

The insect cannot complete its development in the flax plant, and, being unable to escape to a more suitable host plant, dies before reaching

maturity. In 1944 a slight amount of sawfly damage occurred in flax in North Dakota, but in all instances observed the larvae died before reaching the base of the plant.

The wheat stem sawfly is limited in its distribution almost entirely to northwestern North Dakota and adjoining areas of eastern Montana, and prairie provinces of Canada. While present to some extent every year, it is only the occasional year that outstanding damage is recorded. Records indicate that sawfly damage in North Dakota was most severe during the years 1916, 1923 and 1929. Of late the sawfly has been on the increase and in 1943 and 1944 caused extensive damage. High winds and delay in harvesting add to the damage, especially in heavily infested fields. The damage has been sometimes confused with hail injury. Rain prior to harvesting is also responsible for loss by causing the infested stems to collapse.

In 1944 infestations were observed ranging from less than one per cent of stems affected to above 75 per cent.

The damage due to sawfly is seldom uniform over the field. Ordinarily the edges of the field bordering native grassland show the heaviest infestation.

On the basis of the official estimate of wheat acreage for 1944 and the indicated loss caused by wheat stem sawfly in the area where the pest was "very abundant" the loss of wheat in North Dakota approximated 2,781,240 bus.

Double Margin on Rye Futures

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade at their regular weekly meeting on Tuesday, June 19, voted to increase the initial margin on rye futures transactions from 10 cents to 20 cents per bushel.

The maintenance margin and the spreading margin was increased from 6 to 12 cents per bushel.

Clearing house members have been requested to post a margin of 12 cents per bushel on trades in rye futures.

From June 1 to June 19 rye futures showed an advance of 20 cents per bushel, July delivery selling at \$1.59½.

Prices of rye are now the highest since 1925, when \$1.73½ was reached.

As there is very little trading in spot rye the speculation in futures dominates the market; and the visible supply is not large enough to furnish a balance-wheel, and complete withdrawal from the market of either buyers or sellers could result in extreme fluctuations wiping out the smaller margins.

The Black Rust Campaign

Reports for Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota show that common barberries rusted earlier this year than ever before. No spread to grains or grasses has yet been observed, and it is hoped that no widespread epidemic will result from this unusually early infection.

Only a nominal sum sufficient for a maintenance Barberry Eradication organization was sought this year from the Federal Government. For three years lack of man power has made it necessary to delay getting back into areas where barberry bushes are known to be reseeding territory previously cleared of all seeding bushes. Resurvey work is now overdue on more than 10,000 square miles of such territory in seventeen States.

The States have responded splendidly to a plea for more local funds with which to carry on the task of eradicating all rust-spreading barberry bushes. Several States have increased their allotments, and others which have never appropriated funds for this work have voted to do so. Plans have been made to expand the work as soon as labor becomes available, but in the meantime the program is constantly falling behind schedule.—Donald G. Fletcher, Executive Secretary.

THE C.C.C. has recently bought 16,900,000 lbs. of dairy feed, mostly at Southern points.

Committees Meet at Spokane

The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., held meetings June 22 at the Spokane Hotel, Spokane, Wash., of four committees to consider suggestions from members and study their problems. The directors met the same day, to take any necessary action growing out of the meetings of the committees on Warehousing, Transportation, Trade Rules, and Uniform Grades and Discounts.

No regular convention has been planned, due to O.D.T. regulations restricting travel.

For Storage Allow Oats to Ripen

Reports from a Nebraska line elevator company indicate that farmers and elevator operators have experienced some trouble in storing Boone, Tama and other of the new crown rust resistant types of oats. Iowa State College officials also report that in 1943 there were several instances where these types went out of condition in storage.

Most of the trouble was with combined grain. When the oats were bound and shocked they appeared to have dried out in the shock so they went into the bin with only 12 per cent to 13 per cent of moisture. In 1944 most of the combined oats were tested for moisture before they were harvested.—J. C. Swinbank, sec'y Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

Pricing Western Shipments of Grain Sorghums

The regional office of the Office of Price Administration at Dallas, Tex., has given the Kansas City Board of Trade an interpretation on the question whether the California price of \$2.74 may be used as a basing point for sorghum grains from the midwest which are being shipped to midwest destinations.

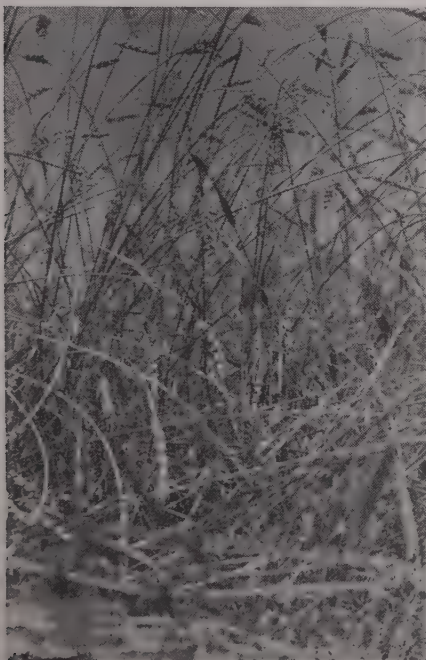
The answer is that the California price of \$2.17 or \$2.14 f.o.b. west Texas points may be used only for shipments to California. Sales for shipments to midwest destinations must be priced by plus or minus differential from the controlling market price set up in regulation No. 511. Thus shipments from west Texas or western Kansas to Kansas City must be priced on the basis of \$2.36 since the Kansas City market price is the normally controlled price for grain shipped into the Kansas City market.

Origin of Future Trading

We have been asked for the date of the first recorded transaction in grain futures but, unfortunately, we have been unable to supply it. That the futures contract was a development of the "to arrive" contract is, of course, well known. There is also no doubt that "futures" trading in grain originated in the United States some time in the decade following 1850.

Professor G. W. Hoffman asserts that futures trading in grain and pork products originated just prior to the Civil War, cotton futures in the latter part of the sixties, coffee in 1882, cotton seed oil in 1904 and raw sugar in 1914. The practice in the middle of last century, before the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes, was for buyers to travel the grain belt and arrange purchases of grain for deferred shipment, to fill outbound vessel space from Chicago.

According to Mr. Schaak, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, these contracts were frequently resold before the arrival of the grain and often changed hands many times before the grain was finally loaded aboard vessels. This was the first step in grain futures trading. The practice continued to grow until it was recognized, and brought under control by the Chicago Board of Trade, organized in 1848.—Corn Trade News.



Damage by Wheat Stem Sawfly

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Antelope, Mont., June 15.—Crops late but looking good.—Alf. Hoven, Hoven Grain Co.

Augusta, Kan.—Rain has not stopped the 1945 barley harvest, although the yield is just average. It will be some time in July before combines can get into the oats and wheat fields.—P. J. P.

Wahoo, Neb.—Extensive damage to Saunders county wheat fields, which earlier in the season had seemed very promising, is being caused by the Hessian fly, according to County Agent R. C. Russell.—G. M. H.

Petersburg, Ind.—The levee two and one-half miles west of Petersburg, that held back the White River up to a stage of 22.5 ft., broke June 20, and much wheat and young corn in the lowlands are covered by flood waters.—W. B. C.

Enid, Okla., June 18.—Dockage is extremely prevalent in all wheat this year. The cars received at Enid so far show much more dockage content than any previous year.—E. R. Humphrey, Sec., Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

McPherson, Kan.—A group of Kansas crop and soil authorities took part in a three-day tour of McPherson County farms recently. These tours enabled farmers to obtain information on practices that will bring greater returns and increase the yield of the land.—G. M. H.

Springfield, Ill., June 23.—The present corn situation excepting northern and upper east central Illinois is the most unfavorable since the very late and wet planting season in 1935. A. J. Surratt, Agril. Statistician in charge Division of Agril. Statistics, Ill. and U. S. Depts. of Agril.

Portland, Ore.—Winter wheat is generally good although it is weedy in places, and shows some drouth injury in the drier localities. Winter barley is beginning to head. A considerable acreage of corn has been planted, and some corn is up. Corn now needs warmer weather.—F. K. H.

Evansville, Ind.—It is estimated that between 90 and 100 per cent of Indiana's corn crop now is in the ground and that between 50 and 75 per cent of the soybean acreage has been planted. Much of the corn is coming up; growth has been slow because of the excessive rainfall.—W. B. C.

Baker, Ore.—If present crop prospects are fulfilled, Baker County farmers and ranchers will cash in the greatest returns they have ever received in any one year. The continued wet spell is retarding some late sowing and cutting of hay crops. The winter wheat crop in most localities is made and spring grain is stooling heavily and promises very good yields.—F. K. H.

Helena, Mont., June 21.—Montana's '45 winter wheat crop is virtually "in the bag" as the result of current rains. E. K. Bowman, chairman of the state hail insurance board has advised on return from an inspection trip of the state. Wheat stands are good throughout the state, and in a few advanced areas, the winter wheat is nearly ready to begin heading. Farmers in the northeast are disturbed over possible stem sawfly and rust damage to wheat sowed early and retarded by cold weather.—F. K. H.

Winchester, Ind., June 23.—I have been doing quite a little traveling around in the last week, spent two days this week in Chicago, looked things over pretty well on the way up and back. Went up and came back on the New York Central. There is water everywhere, but it is astonishing how nice and clean corn looks although it is small, but since I came back Wednesday I am pretty certain we have corn in Indiana now that will be higher than knee-high by the fourth of July. Beans are coming on nicely, think 90 per cent of them are sown although there is a little demand for seed beans right now. One large farmer in the White River valley was in our office yesterday said he had 30 acres of beans to replant and 24 acres of corn. Corn had been planted for 4 weeks, covered with water most of the time.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Columbia, Mo.—Although weeks of continuous wet weather have delayed the planting of at least half of Missouri's acreage of corn beyond the regular planting date, experience of recent years under similar conditions has proved that comparatively good crops can be grown from planting much later than the "best dates." "The corn hybrids maturing about 110 or 115 days after planting, such as U. S. 13, can be safely planted up to June 20 or 25," said J. Ross Fleetwood, field crops extension specialist of the Missouri College of Agriculture.—G. M. H.

Lansing, Mich., June 12.—Michigan's prospective wheat crop of 23,406,000 bus. is 43 per cent above the 1934-43 average of 16,320,000 bus. and the largest since 1898. The June estimate for oats, 54,390,000 bus., is 26 per cent above average and has seldom been exceeded. With a reduced acreage and unfavorably wet weather, the barley crop is expected to be less than two-thirds of average. Prospects are for a yield of 14.0 bus. of rye per acre, which is above average, but due to a continued decrease in acreage, the production of grain is expected to approximate 840,000 bus., or 40 per cent below average.—C. J. Borum, R. V. Norman, and J. R. Garrett, Agri. Statisticians.

Sadorus, Ill., June 19.—Note with interest my report dated June 2, that we need a good rain. That is all we have been getting since that date. Has rained seven inches up to now. Been cold most of the time, in fact it frosted three nights in the fore part of the month. No corn is plowed, and is getting pretty weedy. The biggest corn is about 8 inches high. Beans are all up and have a very good stand. They are beginning to get weedy. Oats looking excellent, all headed out and tall. Most everybody lost the first cutting of alfalfa. Cut it down and then the rains spoiled it. Red clover needed cutting 10 days ago, but couldn't. It is very heavy. What little wheat there is looking fine.—Richard M. Lovingfoss, Mgr., Sadorus Co-op. Elevtr. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 13.—Low temperatures and cloudy skies, with frequent and in many places daily rainfall, characterized weather conditions in the Northwest during the early part of June. During a few short intervals of sunshine and higher temperatures, small grains made rapid progress and development generally, although slow, has been satisfactory. Moisture everywhere is adequate and in some places excessive. However, any possible ill effects from water-soaked surface conditions have to a large extent, been offset by the addition to the subsoil reserve. Small grains are in all stages of growth; in the late seeded districts only two to three inches high while in a few advanced sections it is in the shot blade. The cool, rainy weather has favored stooling; the stand is thick; the plant is exceptionally well rooted; and the color and condition satisfactory.—Van Dusen Harrington Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 21.—The weather has been very unsettled, with widely scattered good to heavy showers. Missouri and Arkansas have again been drenched by heavy downpours, which extended into parts of eastern Kansas and Oklahoma, southern Illinois, and western Kentucky and Tennessee. Moisture is excessive in these areas, and has resulted in considerable crop damage in addition to further delaying the planting of corn and soybeans. Temperatures have been below normal for the most part except in Oklahoma, Texas and the Gulf States. Many reports are coming in complaining that the weather is too cold and wet. While this is mostly true in connection with the corn crop, cool weather with plenty of moisture has always given us our best crop of small grains. To be sure, top growth has been backward, but spring grains are mostly up to heavy stands with good root structure. A reasonable expectation is that sunshine and higher temperatures will follow in due course, and their forcing action can quickly bring crops up to normal growth. Considerable uneasiness is being felt in regard to the corn crop. Planting has been further delayed in Iowa and Missouri, eastern Kansas and Nebraska, and parts of Illinois and Indiana. Considerable replanting has been necessary because of washing, rotted seed, and action of cut and army worms. Because of the lateness of the season, Kansas, Missouri, and parts of Illinois and Indiana report some acreage intended for corn will be planted to soybeans, sorghums, or other late forage crops. Many early planted fields of corn are up to good stands but color is poor. The urgent need is for higher temperatures with plenty of sunshine.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, Editor.

Springfield, Ill., June 20.—Winter wheat is fairly good to excellent in the north, and ranges from poor to excellent averaging fairly good in the south; there is considerable rankness and rust, and some reports of poor filling due to rain during the blooming stage. A few localities mention army worms. The earliest wheat is about ready for the binder in the extreme south, while the crop is mostly in the milk or dough stage in the central.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist.

Scottsbluff, Neb., June 24.—Barring hail and rust, Nebraska will harvest a fine crop of wheat. There has been some hail damage, in Cheyenne County, and slight damage in other localities in the west end of the state. However, there has been too much moisture of late, which is not needed, and farmers have been unable to get into the fields to plant corn or to tend corn that did get planted. In many localities, corn that was planted will have to be replanted. The prospects for a corn crop are not as favorable as in 1944. If we do raise a corn crop, the chances are that there will be a lot of soft corn, due to the lateness in planting.—H. M. Lehr.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 23.—Following scattered showers earlier in the week, the weather a few days ago turned sunny and warmer throughout the Northwest. Flax will now have its chance although it was pretty late at the starting post, especially in the western areas. According to the Occident Elevator report this week, we will have the latest harvest in North Dakota and Montana we have had for years. Fortunately, moisture conditions are good in all sections except northeastern Montana where more rain will be needed soon to bring the crop along. There are very mixed reports about weeds. There is more use of Sinox than ever before. When used as a spray, Sinox has proved to be the most effective weapon against broad-leaved weeds such as buckwheat and wild mustard.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Decatur, Ill., June 23.—The sun was out considerably more than in previous weeks, however, enough rainfall here to keep fields too wet to work most of the week. Rains have not been as general over the State, but more spotted; therefore, in some localities they have been busy working. There is some lodging of wheat due to heavy rains. The excessive rainfall in past weeks was not favorable for wheat at this stage of development. Wheat needs dry weather at this period of growth to produce a good crop. The wheat milling industry ground 50,627,019 bushels of wheat in April. The grind produced 21,701,725 sacks of flour and 886,298,677 pounds of offal. This production showed a decrease from March milling, but an increase over April, 1944. Early seeded oats are in full head, have a nice color and good growth. The acreage seeded late is short, uneven, with color varying from good to light yellow.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Take-All in Kansas Wheat

Russell, Kan.—Wheat farmers in Barton, Rush and other counties in this section of the state were warned recently by specialists of Kansas State College, Manhattan, that a new disease has made its appearance in wheat fields. It is called Take-All Foot Rot. Symptoms denoting its presence in wheat fields are spots of wheat that look as though it had been killed by drowning. If the plants live long enough to head, the heads will be white with the entire stem killed. Due to decayed roots, the plants will pull easily, reports said. Next to the crown, the stem will be coal black, and if the stem has not yet turned black the roots will be black. The disease is due to a fungus parasite that lives in the soil.—G.M.H.

Soybean Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	1,357,000	719,000	520,000	658,000
Indianapolis	4,800	12,800	131,600	57,600
Kansas City	23,800	10,200	635,800	91,800
Milwaukee	158,400	6,400	.....	.....
Minneapolis	16,500	13,500	.....	.....
Omaha	132,857	102,616	187,200	273,600
Philadelphia	16,167	.....	42,018	2,432
St. Joseph	12,250	124,250	15,750	.....
St. Louis	323,200	72,000	318,400	348,400
Toledo	225,600	281,600	291,200	225,600
Wichita	61,200	4,800	.....	.....

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Enid, Okla., June 25.—Inspected receipts of new wheat indicate that dockage consisting principally of volunteer oats that grew in the fields with the wheat will be a problem with grain handlers.

Wellington, Kan.—The first wheat was harvested in Sumner County on June 14, when C. A. Lauterbach, two miles south of Mayfield, started binding a small plot of hybrid wheat known as Wichita which is a very early variety. The yield is estimated to be above the county ten-year average.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A few combines started to roll as of June 22, and a few more farmers in the south part of Reno County started combining June 23. The harvest was scheduled to start generally in this locality about June 27-28. So far the harvest labor situation seems fairly bright, and no acute shortage is anticipated by Don Ingle, county agent.—G. M. H.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The 600-ft. freighter William G. Mather carrying 501,000 bus. of wheat, the largest cargo of wheat ever brought to Buffalo by an American boat, steamed into harbor the afternoon of June 15. The boat discharged about 40,000 bus. at the Canadian Pool elevator on the lake front to lighten the load before moving to the Standard Elevator on Buffalo River where the rest of the cargo was unloaded.—G. E. T.

Duluth, Minn.—The prolonged movement of large wheat receipts has diminished to a more moderate scale. Elevators are now enjoying more normalcy in unloading cars where heretofore they were far behind and working under snarled conditions and great handicap, account of labor shortage. This situation is now being corrected and plants catching up on track accumulations. Boat shipping has been stepped up and rail outmovement continues active and on substantial scale.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., June 21.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grains, in bushels, were received from farms in western Canada the week ended June 14: Wheat, 4,895,524; oats, 3,322,230; barley, 595,359; rye, 31,676; flaxseed, 29,077; since Aug. 1 as compared to the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses, wheat, 312,249,851 (254,306,174); oats, 119,071,486 (118,720,816); barley, 72,206,280 (76,166,640); rye, 3,941,895 (4,510,717); flaxseed, 6,919,615 (14,247,003).—S. A. Cudmore, M. A., Dominion Statistician.

Wichita, Kan., June 18.—Received 45 to 50 cars of new wheat today, including first shipments of the season from Kiowa, Corbin and Hazelton, Kan. Practically all the samples were No. 1 excepting a small percentage grading sample on account of over 15.5 per cent moisture. Protein averaged low with No. 1 hard, 10.55 to 10.75 per cent selling at \$1.68 for dry and \$1.66 for 14.7 to 15.3 per cent moisture, basis Kansas City. The first new 1945 wheat to arrive, however, originated at Weintert, Tex., and graded No. 1 dark, 62½ lbs., 11.8 per cent moisture and 13 per cent protein. It was "bought" by an elevator concern at the local ceiling prices of \$1.72½. Last year the new crop season was launched June 12 by the arrival of a car from Kiowa.

Barley Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	1,852,000	1,178,000	328,000	526,000
Duluth-Sup.	1,790,530	3,098,350	4,835,880	3,860,170
Ft. William	1,989,865	7,469,301	6,175,229	7,406,771
Ft. Worth	40,000	38,400	17,600	4,800
Hutchinson	43,750	2,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	329,600	134,400	379,200	52,800
Milwaukee	3,855,612	2,287,350	918,720	815,760
Minneapolis	1,809,000	1,545,300	2,503,800	2,153,900
Omaha	138,000	154,000	296,000	96,000
Portland	101,555	107,233	25,577	.....
St. Joseph	32,300	13,300	13,300	1,900
St. Louis	260,800	219,200	46,400	137,600
Superior	264,320	1,490,573	1,883,890	1,443,764
Toledo	69,000	39,000	126,000	6,000
Wichita	8,000	3,200	4,800	4,800

Duluth, Minn.—Since start of the crop year, Aug. 1, 1944, up to June 21, 1945, wheat receipts in this market reached 112,522,000 bus., all grains 172,439,000 bus., against 108,136,000 and 153,974,000 bus. last crop year. Shipments ran 100,610,000 for wheat, all grains 156,418,000 bus. this crop and in the same period year ago, wheat 129,526,000, all grains 176,662,000 bus. Grain stocks at this time, 23,041,000 bus. are about twice as large as a year ago. Wheat is in con-

Oats Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	2,159,000	333,000	999,000	952,000
Duluth-Superior	97,420	3,126,435	907,175	2,562,030
Ft. Wm.	14,422,094	11,864,859	10,078,520	12,227,921
Ft. Worth	332,000	42,000	28,000	56,000
Indianapolis	75,000	60,000	65,000	95,000
Kan. City	182,000	228,000	142,000	144,000
Milwaukee	16,100	2,300	38,000	2,375
Minn'polis	1,612,800	3,006,000	1,677,600	1,824,750
Omaha	272,600	48,400	317,029	53,050
Phila'phia	27,775	29,222	21,271	24,649
Portland	139,955	175,560	.....	.....
St. Joseph	181,720	320,960	9,440	14,160
St. Louis	228,200	883,000	254,400	415,200
Superior	19,634	2,347,483	286,894	1,655,121
Toledo	350,695	1,291,659	79,800	367,500

Rye Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	404,000	1,466,000	1,269,000	417,000
Duluth-Sup.	55,575	205,885	257,710	403,400
Ft. William	462,976	454,106	1,010,945	1,110,980
Ft. Worth	.....	.....	.....	15,000
Hutchinson	3,750	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	9,000	10,400	27,000	1,800
Kansas City	64,500	187,500	69,000	130,500
Milwaukee	9,720	713,207	5,130	487,350
Minneapolis	369,600	265,500	158,400	1,066,500
Omaha	148,052	147,600	74,015	140,575
Philadelphia	201,468	.....	641,734	133,889
Portland	3,371	10,565	.....	.....
St. Joseph	.....	39,790	8,650	5,190
St. Louis	19,500	100,500	18,000	58,500
Superior	9,528	1,247	86,271	122,355
Toledo	1,500	7,500	1,500	10,500
Wichita	3,400	1,600	3,400	1,600

Corn Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	10,362,000	5,748,000	4,761,000	1,331,000
Duluth-Superior	513,795	.....	1,164,180	3,350
Ft. William	14,901	700	5,236	3,214
Ft. Worth	240,000	25,500	16,500	3,000
Hutchinson	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Indian'lis	2,811,800	1,001,300	1,761,200	399,500
Kan. City	3,601,900	1,492,600	4,347,000	966,000
Milwa'kee	1,016,520	901,280	307,980	49,560
Minn'polis	2,211,200	81,000	2,603,200	94,500
Omaha	6,764,262	2,467,372	5,538,600	1,470,600
Phila'phia	41,041	6,511	157,224	107,428
Portland	181,106	4,110	1,473	.....
St. Joseph	1,913,120	459,360	1,487,200	315,040
St. Louis	5,769,640	1,651,300	3,812,100	323,000
Superior	525,823	.....	609,802	.....
Toledo	329,600	12,800	185,600	88,000
Wichita	3,400	.....	.....	.....

Wheat Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	2,033,000	10,797,000	1,614,000	8,469,000
Duluth-Superior	16,453,480	7,800,295	12,706,035	24,926,025
Ft. Wm.	39,196,929	25,583,087	33,404,352	31,573,563
Ft. Worth	1,703,800	917,000	1,799,000	968,800
Hutch'son	3,792,150	164,160	.....	.....
Indianapolis	495,000	2,705,400	61,200	1,593,000
Kan. City	7,194,600	6,980,400	9,579,500	5,242,800
Milwaukee	180,800	1,226,059	355,147	819,540
Minn'olis	15,796,800	11,163,000	7,824,000	10,456,500
Omaha	1,159,557	2,204,900	2,598,126	1,282,289
Philadel.	3,484,649	652,866	3,982,490	819,535
Portland	1,149,249	606,794	68,695	.....
St. Joseph	1,379,220	1,071,520	780,110	790,970
St. Louis	4,085,100	5,567,000	3,831,900	4,522,000
Superior	9,415,612	4,024,407	6,932,943	12,000
Toledo	2,358,370	2,072,121	744,600	.....
Wichita	2,129,400	562,700	.....	.....

stant demand to arrive as cars are available with sales of occasionally large amounts at ceiling limit. Daily spot offerings are at a minimum as most of the current arrivals are applied on sales and commitments being steadily cleaned up. Northwest crop news so far are favorable with sunshine and warmer weather replacing wet and cold.—F. G. C.

From Abroad

SPAIN has poor prospects for this year's cereal crops, as a result of the long drouth.

BRAZIL'S corn exports have varied widely over a period of years, ranging from 125,000 metric tons in 1938 to 390 metric tons in 1943 and 553 metric tons in 1944.

ARGENTINA will have smaller surpluses to meet foreign demands, since much corn, oilseeds and protein meals have had to be used as fuel, for want of coal and oil.

THE ARGENTINE government has announced purchase prices for flaxseed and corn of 14.30 and 7.70 pesos, respectively, per 100 kilograms delivered at Buenos Aires.

BELGIUM sowings of winter grain are reduced almost 100,000 hectares compared with last year, 293,000 hectares having been planted. Since Jan. 1 considerable spring wheat has been planted. An hectare is 2.47 acres.

EUROPE has acute need of Canadian grain, says R. V. Biddulph, European commissioner for the Canadian Wheat Board. Great Britain and Europe can take all the grain Canada can get into shipping position during the year, he said.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—El Diario publishers a Reuters dispatch from London that American vessels have been allocated to load wheat and flour from Argentine to Europe "loading no less than 1,500,000 tons of cargo per month, probably during the next three months." The amount is believed to be exaggerated.

BEFORE the war the United Kingdom was the largest European importer of wheat, followed in order by Belgium and Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Greece and France. Outside of Europe, Brazil and China were the most important. In addition to the four principal exporting countries—Canada, Argentina, Australia, and the United States—the four Danubian countries, the U.S.S.R. and Poland were important. The three largest users of wheat were the U.S.S.R., China, and the United States.—U.S.D.A.

WE are reliably informed that the remaining stocks of old crop wheat in North Africa are very small and the mills are getting their supplies from hand to mouth. What is being imported, but difficulties arise when awaited ships are delayed. Morocco has been importing wheat, previously stored at Lisbon. Droughty conditions persist thruout the French possessions. Crop prospects are very bad and, in the opinion of our Paris correspondent, a million tons of cereals will have to be imported next season. A despatch from Morocco states that cattle are dying and many are being slaughtered, which has eased the meat situation, but bread supplies are strictly limited.—Broomhall.

Storage and Services

By Regulation No. 1, supplementary to M.P.R. 586 the O.P.A., in section 9 provides that:

"Maximum prices for storage of grain and for services incident thereto, performed by warehouses situated in Utah, shall continue to be determined under the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, except that the maximum prices for the following services, when performed for persons other than the United States Government or any agency thereof, shall be as follows:

15 cents

Another Pyromaniac Confesses

G. N. Arnold, traveling out of the Columbus, Ohio office of the Mill Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, was somewhat disturbed by three fires occurring in Alger, O., within a period of two hours on Saturday night, April 28th, so he expressed enough doubt about their origin to inspire an investigation of their causes by the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.

Every fire loss that is covered by insurance helps to increase the cost of fire insurance to all fire insurance companies and their policy holders, hence everyone is naturally interested in discovering every incendiary fire and helping to discourage arson and reduce fire losses.

The first fire at Alger was in a one story potato warehouse, 70 x 100 feet. It was located across the street from the elevator, owned and operated by the Alger Elevator Co., Robt. J. Chandler, Mgr.

The early discovery of the first fire and the prompt and efficient work of the volunteer fire department averted a fire loss that could have been quite heavy, but, because of the splendid work of the fire department, the fire loss was not much over \$200.00. This fire was put out before 9 o'clock.

Half an hour later the fire alarm sounded again and it was discovered to be in a coal bin attached to the Alger Elevator by means of a metal spout. The vigilant fire department was again on the job and the fire was quickly extinguished with small loss. Although the property was valued at about \$30,000, this loss has been adjusted at \$35.00. The general impression was that the fire was discovered just in time to save the property. Fire Chief Raymond Ackerman stated that he believed that if the fire had not been discovered for fifteen more minutes, the grain elevator and its contents would have been burned. The owners of the first and second property were so suspicious of the causes of the two fires, they discreetly employed a night watchman to guard their property.

Less than an hour later, a third alarm was sounded and fire was discovered in an onion warehouse near the elevator. This warehouse was a frame structure 24 x 36 feet with a composition roof. Fire Chief Raymond Ackerman again insisted that, had discovery of the blaze been delayed a few minutes, the building and contents would have been destroyed.

Shortly after the third fire had been extinguished, Grove Gibson, one of the night watchmen employed, caught a boy hiding in a warehouse nearby and with other owners of property in the neighborhood, questioned him quite vigilantly. The accused insisted he had been playing hide and seek with another boy whom he failed to identify.

The evidence of arson was so strong, Dr. Richard C. Steinmetz, investigator for the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, questioned the suspect in company with Sheriff Clark of Hardin County. The boy proved to be Albert Carl Lawrence who said he had finished the 8th grade in Alger's school, that he was born March 6, 1928, making him seventeen years of age. At first he was reluctant to admit setting any fires but he finally confessed that he had actually set the three fires because he did not like town Marshall Frank Streets and did not think he was a good police officer. His purpose in starting the three fires was to get a better marshal for the town. He had planned a big blaze so as to make sure of the removal of the marshal who did not meet with Albert Lawrence's approval.

Grain dealers who tolerate dirty surroundings and open cob houses will find a real warning in the boy's excuse for setting fire to the bin rather than to the elevator proper. He said there were more shucks around the bin than he could find next to the elevator so he used another of the seven matches he took from his home to improve the town.

On May 10th Albert Lawrence was taken to the Juvenile Court in Kenton, O. for a hearing on three arson charges before Juvenile Judge E. F. Lady and he was sentenced to serve

an indefinite term in the Boys Industrial School at Lancaster, O.

So many suspicious fires have been traced by Dr. Steinmetz directly to arson addicts as to greatly swell fire losses and thereby increase the cost of fire insurance to owners of grain elevators and flour mills. While the boy guilty of arson in Alger fires was probably a real reformer with good intentions, he was surely a great community liability. His father died four years previously and evidently his mother had a desperate struggle to keep her large family together.

C.C.C. Pulling in Its Corn

The grain exchanges on June 23 received the following wire from the Commodity Credit Corporation:

Corn owned by Commodity Credit Corporation at county points now being ordered to terminal and subterminal markets for official weight and grade. Any corn not needed by Commodity to fill small previous commitments will be offered for sale thru trade channels on a first come first served basis at the market. Commission men cannot obtain this corn thru country elevators. The grain trade should make every effort to secure equitable distribution of this corn. No corn offered by Commodity may be purchased for application against sales contracts executed prior to June 16, 1945. Please inform the trade in your market.

About 15,000,000 bus. of corn owned by the C.C.C. are involved. Sales are for any purpose but distilling. The C.C.C. is assessing a merchandising charge on sales.



An Ohio Pyromaniac Confesses

Hemp Plants to Be Disposed of

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, thru its subsidiary, Defense Plant Corporation, is negotiating the sale of 11 hemp plants in Iowa, in each of which the government has invested \$350,000.

These are located in Mason City, Algona, Humboldt, Boone, Eagle Grove, Traer, Rockford, Hampton, Iowa Falls, Britt and Grundy Center.

At Muscatine, Ia., the government will dispose of the \$2,600,000 plant of the Grain Processing Corporation.—A.G.T.

New Dye From Buckwheat Hulls

N. A. Mukoseev (*Tekstil. Prom. thru Chem. Abstr.* 39:815, 1945) reports on a new dye from buckwheat hulls. In this method, buckwheat hulls, cleaned by washing at 40-50° C. in water and boiling for 15 to 20 minutes in two separate portions of water, were extracted with a hot alkali solution such as the following:

	Gm.
Hulls	75.0
Caustic soda	3.7
Hot water, to make.....	750.0

Boiling was continued for one hour, with occasional replenishment of the evaporated water. The extract was filtered and the filtrate concentrated.

From a 66.6 per cent extract, a painting paste was prepared containing:

	Gm.
Extract	50.0
Glycerine	5.0
Powdered hyposulfite	1.5
Thickener (dextrine 2:1).....	35.0
Chromium formate (16° Be.).....	7.5
Calcium acetate (15° Be.).....	1.09

Using this paste, printed fabrics were finished as usual. The resulting color resembled that produced by Alizarin Brown K. The color was fast to water and soap at 40° C. and to perspiration and dry rubbing.

New Kansas Tax on Consumption

Effective July 1 the State Commission of Revenue and Taxation will enforce the new Compensating Use Tax.

Two per cent is levied on all sales at retail on goods shipped into the state, paid by the retailer if registered, or by the consumer if the seller is not registered, if not already taxed 2 per cent by Kansas or any other state.

A retailer non-resident in Kansas must register if he has an office, distribution house, sales house, warehouse, or any agent or representative in the state permanently or temporarily.

The new law supplements the Kansas Retailers' Sales Tax Act, Rule 8, Section B, reads as follows:

B. Every individual or person who purchases tangible personal property subject to the tax imposed by this act, and whose purchase is made from retailers not authorized to collect the tax, shall, on or before the 15th day of every calendar month, file a return with the Director showing in detail the total purchase price of tangible personal property used, stored, or consumed by such person within the state during the preceding calendar month subject to the tax herein imposed, with such other information as the Director may deem proper. Such person making an individual return as a purchaser must remit two per cent of the purchase price, including transportation and other incidental charges, as heretofore set out, with his return.

When sales described in the foregoing paragraph do not exceed \$20 in total in any one month they are exempt.

Thus, under the foregoing paragraph B, all imports into the state for retail consumption must pay a tax of 2 per cent. This seems to be a violation of Article 1, Section 10 of the Constitution of the United States, providing that "No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any Impost or Duties on Imports or Exports."

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Stuttgart, Ark.—The Staley Milling Co. of Kansas City, Mo., has appointed B. E. Wiley of Stuttgart as authorized dealers in this territory for Staley Feeds.—P. J. P.

Manila, Ark.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Produce Co.'s shop, mill building, meal warehouse, 700 bags of alfalfa meal and 2,000 empty bags were destroyed completely by fire recently, believed to have started by a short circuit in electrical wiring. Onard Upton is manager of the plant. In spite of the fire, operation of the plant was resumed within a few hours. Loss was estimated at \$50,000.

Wheatley, Ark.—The Wheatley Grain Drying Co-Operative is beginning construction of a \$225,000 rice drier and storage elevator for Sept. 1 operation. E. O. Korsme Const. Co. plans to use prisoners of war from Stuttgart for part of the labor. This fire-proof plant will be used for soy beans and oats also, having the latest type Hess Drier and using propane gas. The building can store 400,000 bus. of grain.—P. J. P.

CANADA

Halifax, N. S.—The Nova Scotian government is sponsoring establishment of a flour and feed mill here and selected Pier 23 as site of the proposed plant pending favorable report of J. A. Yuill of the engineering staff of the National Harbors Board of Canada on the project. Mr. Yuill has completed his survey of the pier and will report to the board at its Ottawa headquarters. Pier 23 site was selected because it is located near an elevator and has facilities at hand for shipping out the feed and flour by water. A start in construction is expected to be made this year.—W. McN.

St. John, N. B.—The council of the Board of Trade has recommended for improvement of grain, flour and feed facilities at the port of St. John a moderate sized marine leg of about 12,000 bus. per hour capacity, located preferably on the east side of the harbor; installation of a Richardson Car Dumper at Elevator B and at the elevator on the east side; the extension of existing conveyors from F tower to berths 8 and 9; for the use of fork lift trucks and mechanical conveyors; continuous conveyors for handling bagged commodities; replacement of bollards at berths 9, 10, 11 and 12 which have proved unsatisfactory; that portable offices with light, heat, telephone, be introduced for rental to those needing them.—W. McN.

COLORADO

Galeton, Colo.—The Northern Feed & Grain Co. was damaged by recent high winds.

Stratton, Colo.—The Shell Grain Co. is building an office and installing a new truck scale. J. W. Borders will use the old office as a storage room.

Holly, Colo.—The Southeastern Colorado Co-op. will build a 100,000-bu. elevator, priorities having been granted by the W.P.B. E. L. Graham, manager, stated building would start as soon as necessary arrangements with contractors could be made. The elevator will be more than six times the size of the elevator now in use.

ILLINOIS

Greenville, Ill.—John L. Wise, retired grain and feed dealer, died recently.

Patoka, Ill.—The Patoka Elevator Co. is building a 10,000-bu. storage annex, doubling the original storage capacity of the elevator.

Decatur, Ill.—Michael L. Delaney, 82; retired grain buyer, died recently in St. Mary's Hospital where he had been a patient since January.

Seaton, Ill.—V. G. Blythe has purchased the grain business he has operated here under his name for the past several years and will assume ownership July 1.

Leverett (Champaign p. o.), Ill.—J. M. Hershberger, 86, who operated the local grain elevator for 50 years, died recently at his home in Champaign.

Astoria, Ill.—I have sold my local grain elevator to Theo. B. Wagner who in turn has leased it to the Ipava Farmers Elevator of Ipava, Ill., who will conduct the business.—L. Roy Danner.

Weldon, Ill.—Frank Wise suffered a triple fracture of his right leg below the knee recently while at work at Railsback Bros. elevator. His clothing caught in the belt as the machine was starting up, throwing him down.

Delavan, Ill.—New members recently enrolled by the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n include the following: Barkley Grain Co., Decatur; C. H. Feltman Grain Co., Peoria, Ill.; General Mills, Inc., Southeastern Division, Johnson City, Tenn.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y.

Carlinville, Ill.—The Macoupin County Farm Bureau has purchased the elevator and feed business of the Carlinville Grain Co. from C. A. McClelland and will operate as the Macoupin Elevator Co. Claude Wheeler was elected president of the new organization. Equipment for mixing feeds will be installed as soon as it is available.

Tuscola, Ill.—The West Ridge 65,000-bu. elevator located 5.5 miles northeast of here was purchased by the Tuscola Co-op. Grain Co. from L. M. Scott. The firm owns and operates three other elevators at Hayes, Ficklin and Tuscola. Mr. Scott, who has been owner and operator of the plant for the past 11 years, will move to Maroa where he has accepted a position as manager of an elevator.

Peoria, Ill.—Manufacturers of mixed feeds for animals and poultry in all parts of Illinois attended a meeting at the Jefferson Hotel at 9:30 a.m., June 12 at which recent regulations covering their products was explained by O.P.A. representatives. The regulation provides that manufacturers of animal and poultry feed must file statements of their base margins, base ingredient prices and base container prices on or before July 19.—P. J. P.

Granite City, Ill.—The Valier & Spies Milling Co. of this city is planning an expansion program that will provide additional facilities for the corn and bean crops of local farmers. A corn sheller to be installed will have a capacity of 1,000 bus. per hour, sufficient to handle any peak load that might develop. A. L. Christman, production manager, has announced. No new elevator will be required. Mr. Christman said the company had been using the elevator as a receiving station only for wheat but this is being moved to the St. Louis plant and the elevator here will be empty in time for the corn and bean crops.—P. J. P.

Scales Mound, Ill.—Scales Mound Shipping Ass'n, Inc., has been organized; 64 shares, p. v. common \$100. Incorporators: Alfred Syadel, Henry Seam, Geo. Trevanthen; to conduct a business of marketing, buying, selling and dealing in all kinds of livestock, grain, feed, etc.

CHICAGO NOTES

Dr. J. A. Anderson, chief chemist for the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, Man., was a visitor in Chicago recently.

The Corn Products Co. plant at Argo, Ill., has received the National Safety Council's highest war-time award for the third consecutive year.

Walter Payne, 17, of St. Louis, Mo., a deck hand aboard the steamship J. J. H. Brown, was smothered June 23 when he fell thru a cargo hatch into a shifting pile of rye in the hold of the vessel, which was taking on cargo in the Calumet River at 104th St.

William S. Dillon, 72, grain merchant and a member of the Board of Trade for 45 years, died June 18 at his home in Winnetka. He was a former director of the Board of Trade and for the last 10 years had been associated with Rosenbaum Bros.

The petition by the federally licensed grain warehousemen to restrain the Illinois Commerce Commission from exercising jurisdiction over them in the complaint filed against them by Daniel F. Rice & Co. has been denied by Judge Igoe of the U. S. District Court, who held the United States Warehouse Act of 1916 left with the state the power to regulate.

The Chicago Board of Trade has issued its 1944 volume of statistics, containing reports on grain securities, live stock, crops and prices for that year. It is bound to conform with previous annual reports published in book form by the Exchange and contains in full a record of the year's business, its officers, rules and regulations of interest and importance to the grain trade and much other valuable information. The book was published under the direction of Fred H. Clutton sec'y of the Board of Trade, and the statistics it contains were compiled by Lyman C. West, Board Statistician.

J. S. Brown has resigned as manager of the Transportation Dept. of the Chicago Board of Trade, effective Jan. 1, 1946, but with a leave of absence granted by the Board commencing Sept. 1. Mr. Brown is completing his 31st year of affiliation with the Board, and is leaving to enjoy a well earned rest. I. M. Herndon, ass't manager of the department, was elected to succeed him. Mr. Herndon has been with the Exchange since early in 1944, and prior to that time had been identified in traffic work with the U. S. Dept. of Agri., the Southwestern Millers' League and the Santa Fe Railroad.

Leslie A. Fitz, 69; supervisor of the Chicago field office of the Commodities Exchange Administration of the U. S. Dept. of Agri. since 1925 until his retirement because of ill health last October, died June 18 at Evanston Hospital where he had been seriously ill for several weeks. Mr. Fitz, whose home was in Wilmette, was professor of milling at Kansas State College before accepting the position with the Commodity Exchange. He is survived by his widow and two daughters. Funeral services were held in the First Presbyterian Church, Wilmette, June 20, and interment was at Baldwin, Kan.

John B. DeHaven, 63, president and chairman of Allied Mills, Inc., since 1941, and widely known in the feed and soybean industry for 40 years, died of a heart attack June 25 in Highland Park Hospital. Mr. DeHaven, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., was an official of the American Milling Co., a predecessor company, for 25 years before Allied Mills was organized in 1929. He was a member of the Board of Trade and a director and former chairman of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

INDIANA

Wolcott, Ind.—The Guingrich Grain Co. has installed a new corn cracker and grader in its elevator.

Gilman (Alexandria R. F. D. 2), Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. are installing all new electric power to replace engine power.—A. E. L.

Ade (Brook p. o.), Ind.—We just completed installation of a 20-ton Fairbanks Scale at our grain office.—Chas. Russell, Mgr., Ade Elevator.

Lewisville, Ind.—Rush County Mills, Rushville, has purchased the Lewisville Elvtr. Co. elevator. Harold Osting is the manager.—F. K. S.

Petroleum, Ind.—George M. Gross of Bluffton Milling Co. recently purchased the local feed mill now operated by Milo Alberson.—A. E. L.

Primghar, Ind.—Richard Nagle has purchased the former McDowell Service Station, taking immediate possession. He plans to expand the produce and feed business.

Rochester, Ind.—Jeremiah Anglemeyer, 91, who for many years owned and operated a flour and feed mill at Mt. Zion, near here, died recently at his home in Mt. Zion.—W. B. C.

Vermont (Kokomo R. F. D. 3), Ind.—Goodrich Co., Inc., has been incorporated; 1,000 shares of \$25 p. v.; to deal in flours and feeds and operate elevators; incorporators, W. L. Nelson, P. E. Goodrich, and C. C. Barnes.

Evansville, Ind.—Expanded warehouse facilities are being provided by Igleheart Bros., Inc. The new addition will cost \$7,000 and will add several thousand feet of warehouse space.—W. B. C.

Star City, Ind.—The J. C. Phillips Elevator has replaced steam power with a new standard electric power, including gear-motor head drives. A new grain drier will be installed after harvest.—A. E. L.

Evansville, Ind.—Value of the estate of the late Charles A. Heseman has been estimated at \$120,000. It will be divided between a son, Earl J. Heseman, president of Iglehart Bros., and a daughter.—W. B. C.

Marion, Ind.—O. M. Thomas, 81, of the Thomas Milling Co., was struck by an automobile on May 21, and was confined to a hospital. His son, Addis, stated his condition is improving.—F. K. S.

Shideler (Eaton, R. F. D. 1), Ind.—Many outstanding improvements are being made to the Farmers Co-operative Co. elevator, including individual drives, new two-ton feed mixer, corn cleaner, electric man lift, and new cob disposal.—A. E. L.

Reedville, Ind.—A fire of incendiary origin damaged the building and stock of the Hancock County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, Inc., on June 7. Two young boys set fire to a pile of cobs which was located immediately alongside the elevator.

Worthington, Ind.—Robert Harold Lee and wife of Washington have confessed they broke into the Worthington Grain Co. building early May 6, broke open the safe and stole \$77.79. They were taken into custody May 12 at Vincennes when the wife, disagreeing with her mate over a proposed gas station "stick-up", turned him over to police. Lee confessed about 35 robberies in Greene and surrounding counties. He was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Lee's case was set for later hearing.

Memphis, Ind.—The Eberts Grain Co. elevator has been sold to the Hunt Feed Co., of Greensburg, Ind., which is installing a new corn sheller, feed grinder and molasses mixer. Mr. Hunt is a World War II veteran, and was discharged because of wounds received.

Waynetown, Ind.—Dennis Carlton Moore, 82, veteran grain elevator owner and banker, died at the Culver hospital at Crawfordsville, recently after an illness of six months. Mr. Moore owned grain elevators here and in Veedersburg, Ind.—W. B. C.

Lebanon, Ind.—Vern Martin, manager of the Boone County Farm Bureau Co-operative Assn., announced that tear gas released when a robber broke off the combination knobs on the two safes evidently foiled a burglary the night of June 5. City and state police found the tools used to break in and a topcoat left in the hurried escape.—P. J. P.

Markle, Ind.—Smyth Grain & Feed Co. elevator was the scene of considerable excitement on June 13 when the local night watchman called at the elevator and was met with a shot fired by a prowler. Both elevators at Markle and two bulk oil stations have been burglarized several times in recent months. On one occasion a 500-lb. safe was hauled several miles and broken open.—A. E. L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Because its mid-summer convention has been canceled this year because of O.D.T. regulations, in its place Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held five group meetings in the state to discuss the new mixed feed (M.P.R. 585) and corn (Supp. 4, F.P.R. 2) regulations. Representatives from the O.P.A. were present and discussed these important regulations and answered questions. Meetings were held as follows: Washington, June 21; Seymour, June 22; Fort Wayne, Lafayette and Indianapolis during the week of June 25.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its monthly meeting the afternoon of June 27 at the Athletic Club. This meeting was timed to conform to the regional meeting of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n (sponsored by Fred K. Sale, sec'y). Representatives of the regional and state offices of the O.P.A. were in attendance and explained the new regulations concerning the manufacture and sale of feed. The meeting started at 1:30 p.m. At 6:30 p.m. the association held its regular dinner meeting, followed by the usual conference session. Mr. Sale and O.P.A. officials were present and participated in this dinner meeting also.—Alfred E. Leif, sec'y.

North Manchester, Ind.—Harry Kinsey, 81, dean of grain men in this area, died June 18, following a 3 years' illness. He had been a resident here for the past 42 years. With his brother, Embra, he operated as Kinsey Bros. some 10 elevators on the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads in northern Indiana. The North Manchester house was used as transit elevator where headquarters were maintained and was opened in 1896. They dealt extensively in cloverseed and their operations extended as far as Germany during the early teens. In 1918 the elevator here was sold to a Farmers Elevator Co., who failed after 18 months when Clay Suler purchased it in 1921, several months ago selling to Orville Badertscher. As the other houses were sold H. Kinsey maintained an office here and for a number of years operated as a track buyer in grain and seed.—C. S.

IOWA

Ayrshire, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently remodeled its office.

Atlantic, Ia.—Cas. C. Berry, 84, retired grain dealer and farmer, died June 17.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Clark Stephens will build a feed store and produce building here.

Rockford, Ia.—Glenn Webb recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Exchange Co. elevator.

Larrabee, Ia.—Merle Anderson of Manson, Ia., is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Decorah, Ia.—Clifford Noecker has purchased the mill and milling business from Chas. Follette on West Water St.

Goldfield, Ia.—Arthur Beisell, manager of the Farmers Co-op. elevator for the past 8 years, has resigned, effective July 15.

Alta, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. recently erected at 20 x 32 cob house that will house 80 tons of cobs, enough to grind four carloads.

Holland, Ia.—The Holland Grain Co. has installed a new corn drier near the storage annex. It has a handling capacity of 200 bus. per hour.

Coburg, Ia.—The north elevator recently purchased by the Henry Field Seed Co. from the L. W. Hughes estate, is being razed by a crew of German prisoners.

Renwick, Ia.—Wayne Doolittle, formerly manager of the elevator at Ellsworth, is to manage the local Farmers Elevator, taking over his new duties July 1.

Atlantic, Ia.—Feed regulations were studied at a meeting of feed and grain men here recently, sponsored by the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Mark T. Thornburg, sec'y.

Waterloo, Ia.—The Soy Bean Processing Co. will build a concrete elevator and storage tanks here, McKenzie-Hague-Simmons Co. having the contract. Work will start soon.

Storm Lake, Ia.—A meeting for manufacturers of mixed feeds was held here June 14, the purpose of the meet to explain the provisions of the new mixed feed regulation M.P.R. 585.

Guernsey, Ia.—Elwood Provin, who has been employed at the Wilder Grain Co. elevator, will take over management of the business, succeeding Mrs. Eleanor Smith who resigned to move to Iowa City.

Forest City, Ia.—Norman Lackore of Leland has purchased the local grist mill of Wm. Drewes and will take possession July 1. Mr. Lackore has been managing an elevator at Leland for several years.

Olaf (Belmond p. o.), Ia.—Harry L. Grub of Hubbard, Ia., has purchased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s stock and will take possession of the business July 15, operating the elevator as a private business enterprise.

Marengo, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has its new storage warehouse near completion. Capacity of the 48 x 32 ft. structure is 8 carloads of feed, R. A. Reece, manager, stated. Tardy arrival of machinery delayed completion of the warehouse.

Clearfield, Ia.—Ray Speer has sold his Farmers Grain Co. elevator to the Dannen Grain & Feed Co. of St. Joseph, who will take possession July 1. Mr. Speer has been on the job at the elevator for about 25 years as employee, manager and owner.

Buckingham, Ia.—The Buckingham Grain Co. declared a 20 per cent dividend at its recent annual meeting. Gross business for the past year was reported at \$349,937.12 and 295,300 bus. of grain were shipped to market. George Beenken was rehired as manager.

Sioux City, Ia.—Fire June 19 attributed to an overheated bearing atop an automatic elevator caused damage to the roof of the fifth floor of the International Milling Co. mill, and to the structure's contents. Chas. Ruoff, manager, stated repairs would be made at once.

Plover, Ia.—Sgt. Phayne E. Heathman, son of A. G. Heathman, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., recently was presented the bronze star medal by Major General L. S. Hobbs, "for meritorious achievement and service from June 15, 1944, to Nov. 30, 1944, in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. . . ."—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Greenfield, Ia.—John Erbes has sold the Erbes Feed Store he has operated for 18 years to Mr. and Mrs. Schuler of Cumberland, to take possession Sept. 1, 1945.

Malvern, Ia.—Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Kunce have left to make their home in Huntington Park, Cal. Mr. Kunce was a partner in the grain firm of Kunce & Nelson which dissolved its partnership last year and the business was sold to the Bates-Collen Elevators and the Cappel Machinery Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—Forty-five members of the Des Moines Feed & Flour Club met at the home of C. M. Stormes. The men grilled hamburgers and hot dogs in the Stormes garden after enjoying baseball, badminton and horse shoes. Following the dinner, cards provided entertainment until late in the evening.

Joice, Ia.—The Joice Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been organized and will operate the Joice elevator. Ole Kringlaak is president of the new organization. The elevator and its equipment are being purchased from the estate of the late Gerhard Larson. Mr. Larson was in the process of remodeling the elevator and establishing a mill at the time of his unexpected death. The building program has been completed and a new scale is being installed. The new firm expects to be operating before July 1.

Chariton, Ia.—L. L. Lugar and Chas. Oden recently purchased the lots and buildings of S. C. Morris & Son on Highway 34 and will make the place headquarters for their livestock, trucking and feed business. When building and labor conditions permit they will build a modern feed plant to handle and process 3,000 tons of mixed feed per year. This new firm besides trucking will handle feeds, grain, coal and field seeds and will be in their new location by July 1.

KANSAS

Rice, Kan.—Chubbuck Grain Co. recently purchased a Richardson Shipping Scale of White Star Co., Allison.

Topeka, Kan.—The Kansas Elvtr. Co. has installed a 500-bu. Randolph Drier, installed in an existing bin.

Salina, Kan.—Frank A. Anderson, 75, who was employed by the H. D. Lee Mills, died June 7 in St. John's hospital.—G. M. H.

Dresden, Kan.—Schroer Grain Co. recently purchased a totally enclosed Fairbanks Motor, purchased of White Star Co., Allison, Eng.

Spearville, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator has been overhauled, a part of the job being re-nailing the boxing and siding of the structure.

Smith Center, Kan.—The Dicker-Derby Grain Co. has installed a large hammer mill and motor and remodeled its elevator. Raymond Dicker is manager.

Independence, Kan.—A quantity of ground feed and straw in a storeroom at the Bowen Flour Mill was destroyed by fire recently. The blaze was confined to the storeroom.

Shallow Water, Kan.—Cecil White of Wichita is new manager of the Collingwood Grain Co.'s local elevator. He succeeds R. M. Kamp who will farm one of the Collingwood farms west of here.

Marquette, Kan.—The Co-op. Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new 50 ton, 45 ft. long deck scale at its elevator and erected a new 12 x 40 ft. office building of cement blocks with fireproof roof.

Idana, Kan.—Lester J. Hoar of Hiawatha has purchased the H. R. Trechsl grain elevator, taking possession June 1. He will install feed grinding and mixing equipment and add other new improvements.

Hutchinson, Kan.—New members recently enrolled in the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n include the Cherryvale Grain Co., John E. Lassman, manager, Cherryvale, Kan., and Rule Grain Co., B. L. Rule, owner, Clayton, Kan.—Orris E. Case, sec'y.

Salina, Kan.—R. M. McGeary of the Smoot Grain Co. was elected president of the Salina Board of Trade at the annual dinner meeting June 12. Other officers elected: Jay Owens, vice-pres.; Ed Morgenstern, Roy Faith, B. Lynch, E. C. Wyatt and B. K. Smoot, directors.

Hays, Kan.—A. F. Swanson, in charge of the cereal crop and disease investigations, and A. L. Hallsted, in charge of the tillage and crop rotation investigations, discussed experiments in their projects when a wheat growers field day was held June 13 at the Fort Hays Experiment Station.—P. J. P.

Hutchinson, Kan.—At the first meeting of the new directors of the Hutchinson Board of Trade Chas. Colby was appointed treasurer and W. T. Macauley sec'y and assistant treasurer. Mr. Macauley was stricken with a heart attack and is expected to be in the hospital for several weeks.

Manhattan, Kan.—Dr. E. G. Bayfield, head of the Department of Milling Industry at Kansas State College, has accepted the position as Director of Products Control and Research at the Standard Milling Co. His headquarters will be at the Chicago office of the company.—G. M. H.

Salina, Kan.—Part of a collection of the 5,000-pencil assortment belonging to J. J. Weber, Western Star Mills traffic department, was shown recently in the Consolidated Printing Co. windows and attracted eager attention of passersby. Twenty-five hundred pencils were shown.—G. M. H.

Blue Rapids, Kan.—The feed, seed and produce business of Lloyd Markley was purchased recently by Elmer J. Ellis, former manager of the Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lumber Co., Blue Rapids. Mr. Ellis will take over the new business July 1. Mr. Markley retained the hatchery and will continue to conduct this business.—G. M. H.

Columbus, Kan.—The Stauffer-Cammack Grain Co. reported its elevator was damaged by high winds recently. Among other firms in the state whose elevators were damaged by recent high winds were Kansas Soybean Mills, Inc., Emporia; Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co., McDonald; Koelsch Grain Co., Plevna; Wyatt Grain Co., Westfall.

Salina, Kan.—In the recent annual wheat improvement tour held here, the winners in the Blue Ribbon wheat field contest were announced. The Salina Chamber of Commerce offered the prizes which amounted to \$5 in each case except the last, which was \$2.50. In addition, the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n will award prizes to the top ranking three winners.—G. M. H.

Wamego, Kan.—Work has started on a new alfalfa dehydrating plant which is being built on ground leased just east of the city limits alongside the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. Dewey Howard of Bonner Springs, has a crew of men at work on the foundation, and the plant should be ready for operation in July. Electric wiring has been extended to the plant site to operate a 200 k.w. generator.—G. M. H.

McPherson, Kan.—The Rodney Milling Co. recently constructed a 100-ft. conveyor bridge 25 ft. above ground at its plant, extending north from the mill over the main line and three switching tracks of the Santa Fe, to a new packaging and storing building now near completion. The bridge houses conveying machinery for moving bran and shorts from the mill to be packaged and stored in the other building.

Wamego, Kan.—Lt. Charles F. Propf, 21, who was employed by the Wamego Seed & Elevator Co. before entering service, was recently awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for "outstanding achievement in aerial flight," according to a report from the Fifteenth Air Forces bomber base in Italy. Lt. Propf is a veteran pilot of a B-24 Liberator bomber, and also holds the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters.—G. M. H.

Salina, Kan.—The Weber mill was damaged by fire the night of June 22, the loss estimated by J. J. Vanier, owner, at about \$200,000, covered by insurance. It probably will be six months before the plant can resume operations, he stated, because of the uncertainty of getting new machinery and material. It is believed the fire started from a spark picked up by the suction dust collector. Employees fought the flames with hand extinguishers until firemen arrived. Adjacent warehouse and grain bins were not damaged.—I. D. A.

St. Marys, Kan.—The annual report of the Farmers Union Elevator disclosed that profits for the fiscal year just ended amounted to \$48,292, a new record in the 26-year history of the institution. It was 45 per cent greater than last year's profits of \$33,809. Gross sales reached an all time high of \$950,777, a rise of \$271,000 over the previous year. Grain receipts also skyrocketed. The co-op association bought 648,000 bus. of grain during the twelve months period just ended, compared with 419,000 bus. handled the previous year. C. M. Yorum is manager of the company since 1919.—G. M. H.

Fort Scott, Kan.—The new feed division of Goodlander Mills Co. is in full operation. The mill just completed, was started nearly a year ago. Preliminary operation began several weeks ago. Livestock and poultry feed are produced in the new mill and a hammer mill has been installed for custom grinding. The company, a subsidiary of Flour Mills of America, Inc., previously manufacturing only flour. The company also installed this year a completely modern \$10,000 laboratory, in charge of Grant W. Pearcy, for the control and testing of ingredients. A garage formerly used for millwright, machine and repair work, has been converted into a shop building. W. H. Cowan is manager of the feeds division. He has had more than 25 years' experience in the feed business with some of the foremost concerns of the country. Dail Goodrick is production manager; Wm. Fetter, feed mill superintendent. R. H. Montgomery, Kansas City, is vice-pres. and general manager.

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MILL FEEDS—FEED PRODUCTS—BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Hutchinson, Kan.—Grain and feed men met here June 26 in afternoon and evening sessions when questions arising in business because of O.P.A. orders under which grain, feed and seed men operate, were answered by Clem Ismert of the O.P.A. office at Wichita, present for that purpose. Under the new feed order M.P.R. 585 feed manufacturers must file margins and in some instances must file base ingredient and base container prices by midnight July 18, and this order, the wheat order and other O.P.A. orders were discussed fully. For those too far removed from Hutchinson to get to the meeting but who feel the need will justify a meeting in another section of the state, if they will contact O. E. Case, sec'y of Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, if possible to do so a meeting will be arranged and an effort made to have Mr. Ismert in attendance to explain the orders.

KENTUCKY

Henderson, Ky.—Feed and seed dealers of Henderson County held a meeting here June 12 to discuss prices.

Lexington, Ky.—J. Baylor Van Meter, 53, owner and operator of a local feed plant, died at his home on June 6.—A. W. W.

Covington, Ky.—Carl H. Schnell, 52, manager of the local branch of the Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati grain dealers, died June 2 at Booth Hospital.

Henderson, Ky.—The Henderson Soybean Co-operative purchased 600,000 bus. of beans during the past year, it has been announced by G. W. Allen, manager.—W. B. C.

Lexington, Ky.—Johnson Sutherland, Bloomfield, was elected president of the Kentucky Millers Ass'n; John Nichols, Danville, was named vice-pres., and Chas. Long, Shelbyville, sec'y-treas.—A. W. W.

Tompkinsville, Ky.—John K. Hays and Jas. C. Carter, Jr., have entered the milling business having bought the Tompkinsville Milling Co. from J. D. Bowman. Will Green Webb, experienced miller, is in charge.

Hanson, Ky.—Thomas Bowles, 65, operator of a grist mill and well known among grain men in western and northern Kentucky, died unexpectedly of a heart attack recently at his home. He had been in apparent good health.—W. B. C.

Henderson, Ky.—G. W. Allen, manager of the Henderson Soy Bean Co-operative Ass'n, announced June 14, that the association during the past year has purchased 600,000 bus. of soy beans and has processed 460,000 bus., which yielded 11,500 tons of soy bean meal, and 58 railroad tank cars of soy bean oil.—A. W. W.

Campbellsville, Ky.—The Campbellsville Milling Co. has been purchased by G. R. and Joe Hayden, of Springfield, who took possession June 1. The name of the firm will remain unchanged, G. R. Hayden stated, and will continue to operate under practically the same local management, with Clinton Kerr and William Allen in charge. Adolphus Allen, the retiring owner, had operated the plant for the past 20 years. Mr. Kerr has been with the company for 27 years.

Louisville, Ky.—Following loss of a plant at 1228 Story Ave., City Hide & Tallow Co., manufacturers of bone fertilizer meals, bone meals, meat scrap and similar packing house offal products, made a deal for use of the vacant Bornwasser Packing Co. plant, in a location where there has always been odors from a city dump, packing houses, rendering plants and Beargrass Creek. However, citizens of the locality are up in arms over the company being given a building permit for improvement of the property to meet its needs.—A. W. W.

Maysville, Ky.—Brock Bros. Grain Co. is building a 30,000-bu. grain elevator on West Front St. There will be five storage bins, the elevator so designed that a carload of grain can be unloaded into the sub-ground level hoppers and elevated to the bins in 30 minutes. The new plant will be ready for operation July 1. Oscar Brock is head of the firm which is composed of himself and Cpl. Tom Brock, now with the Army overseas. The bins are of reinforced concrete and steel construction, with their floors 28 ft. above ground, well above the 1937 flood level. Actual height of the structures from base to top will be 65 ft., with 16 ft. diameter. The C. & O. Railway is building a siding to the elevator, furnishing shipping facilities. Extensive fill on which the trackage will be located is estimated to cost \$12,000. A warehouse and office building are also being built, 30 x 40 ft., in which feed grinding and mixing equipment will be installed. Neff & Fry have the construction contract.

MICHIGAN

Houghton, Mich.—The Houghton Flour Mill celebrated its 25th anniversary of actual operation on May 20.

Paw Paw, Mich.—The Paw Paw Co-op. has installed a cob blower, sheller and an overhead cob bin with dump.

Napoleon, Mich.—Orin Heselschwerdt recently added a 20 ft. corn crib, a cleaner and a Kelly-Duplex One Ton Mixer.

Yale, Mich.—Wm. H. Ruh has sold the Yale Flour Mill to Lloyd Huston and Russell Huston who will use the building for other purposes.

Richmond, Mich.—A Saginaw one ton feed mixer with a 5 h.p. fully enclosed motor has been installed at the Richmond Feed & Grain Co. mill.

East Jordan, Mich.—A 4A Prater Hammer Mill and a 40 h.p. fully enclosed motor recently were installed in the East Jordan Co-op. Ass'n Feed Mill.

Milan, Mich.—Leon Squires has purchased the Lee Elevator and is now operating the business as The Milan Elevator. He has been engaged in farming.

Ottawa Lake, Mich.—Heiser Bros. have ordered a hammer mill with tramp iron separator and crusher to be driven by a 60-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Fenwick, Mich.—Bert Henderson, formerly of the Henderson Milling Co., Grand Rapids, who now owns and operates the local elevator, has recently installed a new cleaner and a fully enclosed motor.

Memphis, Mich.—Changes in the Memphis Co-op. plant equipment includes the installation of a hammer mill with a 50-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Fully Enclosed Motor and a Kelly-Duplex Feed Mixer with a 5-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Union City, Mich.—Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Hill have sold their feed and seed business to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Worden of Union township.

Carson City, Mich.—Clarence Churchill has sold his interest in the Carson City Elvtr. Co. and July 1 will take possession of the Kent Elevator at Reed City which he recently purchased in partnership with Elias Bassett of Fowlerville.

Petersburg, Mich.—The Petersburg Marketing & Supply Co. has installed a new hammer mill driven by a 60-h.p. enclosed motor, and the fan driven by a 15-h.p. fully enclosed motor, D. E. Hughes reports. New equipment installed also includes a Nickle Crusher.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. has increased its feed grinding equipment by the installation of a 15-in. hammer mill driven by a 50-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Fully Enclosed Motor, and a one-ton Kelly-Duplex Mixer which has a 5-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Nottawa, Mich.—Floyd Templin, who operates a feed business at Three Rivers, is constructing an elevator and feed mill here, to be operated under the name of the Templin Feed & Seed Co. All equipment will be motor driven. The hammer mill will be driven by a 60-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Davison, Mich.—Chas. Wolohan, Inc. of Birch Run, recently took over the Berry interest in the local elevator and has installed modern feed grinding equipment consisting of an 18-in. hammer mill, driven by a 60-h.p. fully enclosed Howell Motor and a Saginaw-line Feed Mixer driven by a fully enclosed motor.

Munger, Mich.—Improvements have been made in the elevator which is owned and operated by the Wallace & Morley Co. of Bay Port. A new 100 ft. warehouse addition houses a hammer mill with a 60-h.p. Howell Fully Enclosed Motor and a second Sidney mixer in addition to providing much needed warehouse space.

Oxford, Mich.—A new feed mill addition has been constructed to the local elevator operated by the Oxford Co-op. Ass'n. New equipment includes a Blue-Streak 5A Hammer Mill with tramp iron separator and crusher, driven by a 50-h.p. fully enclosed electric motor, and a Prater Mixer driven by a 5-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Marion, Mich.—B. L. Swiler, formerly manager of the McBain Co. and then the Me-costa Elvtr. Co., is now manager of the Marion Grain Co. The feed grinding equipment in this plant has been modernized by the installation of a hammer mill with tramp iron separator and crusher, driven by a 60-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Fully Enclosed Motor.

Shepard, Mich.—The Shepard Bean & Grain Co. plant has been modernized by the replacement of all motors in the plant with motors of the fully enclosed type. The feed grinding capacity has been increased by the installation of a Blue-Streak hammer mill with tramp iron separator, driven by a 50-h.p. fully enclosed motor, and a Nickle Crushed-Feeder.

Martin, Mich.—The Martin Farmers Elevator plant which was destroyed by fire about nine months ago is being rebuilt. A warehouse has been constructed and temporary feed grinding equipment has been installed until the permanent equipment can be delivered. Grain will be stored in concrete tanks which are under construction. The plant should be complete and ready for operation by the time the new crop is harvested.

Dutton, Mich.—The Caledonia Farmers Elvtr. Co., which has a branch at this station, recently purchased the old Sweet Feed Mill, which has been idle for several years, and has increased the capacity of their own feed grinding plant. Additional equipment consists of a Bauer Hammer Mill, driven by an Allis-Chalmers fully enclosed 75-h.p. motor, with a tramp iron separator on the mill; two feed mixers; and a corn sheller.



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**R. R. HOWELL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

Monroe, Mich.—The Amendt Milling Co. recently installed a Eureka Rotary Corn Cutter and Grader with tramp iron separator.

MINNESOTA

Windom, Minn.—Walter Koep, proprietor of the Koep Milling Co., held a formal opening of his business on May 24.

Triumph, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. held open house all day June 6, celebrating the completion of its new feed mill.

Northrop, Minn.—A. C. Becker has sold his elevator and lumber business to his son Edwin, who will take charge of the business.

Norwood, Minn.—The Norwood Milling Co. is installing a new Big Chief Hammer Mill, furnished by the Modern Elvtr. Co.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—Hoelz Flour & Feed is installing a new Big Chief Hammer Mill, furnished by the Modern Elvtr. Supply Co.

Morgan, Minn.—Harvey Van resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator and accepted a similar position with a Dawson elevator.

Goodhue, Minn.—Aanard D. Haas, 64, manager of the Fleischmann Elvtr. Co. until a year ago, died recently, after a long illness.

Kenneth, Minn.—Louis Dietrich has replaced D. E. Boyer as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. He formerly was bookkeeper for the firm.

Olivia, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. voted patronage dividends to the amount of \$5,000 at its recent annual meeting. Howard Mitchell is manager of the elevator.

Duluth, Minn.—A group of Duluth grain men, K. S. Bagley, H. B. Stoker, R. S. Owens and J. R. McCarthy visited in Milwaukee several days the past week.—F. G. C.

Monterey, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. held the formal opening of its new feed mill on June 6. Elmer Hoevet is manager of the elevator and L. E. Swanson is the miller.

Argyle, Minn.—McCabe Bros. Co. will move the old Argyle Farmers Grain Co. elevator it recently purchased, to a new site adjoining its main plant building. T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Santiago, Minn.—I have secured priorities and now am building a feed mill here. Will handle feeds, seeds, fertilizers, etc. Expect to open sometime in August.—Santiago Feed Mill, Arnold Rudd.

Fairmont, Minn.—The Dinham-Seim Co., Minneapolis, recently opened a branch office here, in charge of Dean A. Anderson, formerly manager of the Danville, Ill., office of D. F. Rice & Co. of Chicago.

Browerville, Minn.—Howard J. Ollman of DeBueur, and Hugh H. Hussey of Albert Lea, have purchased the grain elevator and potato warehouses of the McGuire Produce Co. of Eagle Bend, and have taken possession.

Sherack (Euclid p.o.), Minn.—John Hodgson, manager of the Tabor Farmers Co-op. Elvtr., recently underwent a serious operation in Deaconess Hospital, Grand Forks, N. D., for sinus trouble. He is recuperating at his home.

Gully, Minn.—The Gully Farmers Elvtr. Co., handling feeds, wool, hay, straw, livestock hauling, coal and wood in addition to its elevator business, has added a complete line of lumber. Edwin H. Christianson is manager of the co-op.

Crookston, Minn.—J. J. Padden, president and manager of the Crookston Milling Co., died June 5, after a lingering illness. He was stricken with a heart attack three years ago and was confined to his home most of the time since then.

Luverne, Minn.—D. E. Boyer, former manager of the Kenneth Farmers Elvtr. Co., has taken possession of the grain and feed business here he recently purchased from William Rathjen, and is operating as the Boyer Grain & Feed Co.

Jamesville, Minn.—Burr Matson, formerly of Mapleton, Minn., is new manager of the J. G. Dill Co. elevator, succeeding Del Spittstoesser.

Waldorf, Minn.—Archie Ballweber, 54, grain buyer and feed dealer here for many years, died May 24, after an illness of two and a half weeks.

Canby, Minn.—Ervin Weflen of Clara City is new manager of the Erickson Elevator, succeeding Ed Erickson who has been filling the position temporarily. Mr. Weflen is experienced in the business from several years' employment in the Farmers Co-op. Elevator of Clara City.

Forest Lake, Minn.—The E. J. Houle Elvtr. Co. is building a warehouse on the site of the old house that was razed recently. The new structure, 24x82 feet in size, will house dairy and poultry feeds and supplies. A new feed grinder and mixing equipment are being installed.

Kennedy, Minn.—Reynolds E. Johnson, manager of the Farmers Elevator, has entered the U. S. Merchant Marine Corp. During his absence Winslow H. Peterson, who has been ass't manager, will manage the business. Clarion Hannum, a former employee of the elevator, has returned from Edinburg, N. D., and will assist him.

Starbuck, Minn.—C. B. Gray has purchased the local old flour mill and will convert it into a modern feed plant. Mr. Gray, a head miller and engineer, has overhauled and rebuilt a number of small mills in the Northwest for others, and has now decided to settle down and go into business.

Louisburg, Minn.—The Louisburg Farmers Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting reported a total of 140,813 bus. of grain handled during the past year; it sold 956,700 lbs. of coal, 40,050 lbs. of twine and 142,150 lbs. of feed. A net operating profit of \$4,220.99 was reported. A 6 per cent stock dividend was paid and a patronage dividend. Merle Stensrud is manager of the elevator.

Ivanhoe, Minn.—The Farmers Independent Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting declared a patronage dividend on the past year's business of 5c per bushel on 200,628 bus. of grain purchased, the total sum to be distributed amounting to \$10,130.41. The interest on capital stock of 6 per cent was paid also, amounting to \$482.70. Net profit was reported to be \$1,691.83, credited to the building reserve fund. Geo. Peterson is manager of the elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution June 25 urging the National Grain Trade Council to appoint a com'te to investigate the extension of uses of industrial alcohol from grain.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n may move its operations out of Minnesota if a state railroad and warehouse commission action to revoke the ass'n's license as a commission merchant is successful, M. W. Thatcher, general manager, indicated June 14 in Minot, N. D., coincident with the announcement of proposed building of a \$2,000,000 terminal elevator at Grand Forks. The order to show cause why its Minnesota license to transact its grain commission business should not be cancelled, originally returnable June 25, was set over to July 19.

ST. PAUL LETTER

The hearing of the case of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n to show cause why its license to act as a grain commission merchant in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth should not be canceled by the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission has been set for July 19.

The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n reported its business for the year June 1, 1943 thru May 31, 1944 as compared to its first year of operations, June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939, shown in parentheses, as follows: Profits, \$2,618,000 (\$30,000); bushels of grain handled, 129,000,000 (17,000,000); net worth of the G.T.A., \$5,692,000 (\$30,000).

Grain inspectors, samplers and weighers employed by the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission must perform overtime work as required to transact state business, Attorney J. A. Burnquist declared in an opinion announced June 4. A refusal to report for work when required to do so by proper authority is ground for his suspension or discharge as the appointing authority may deem proper, he wrote in answer to a written query from the commission citing a law passed at the recent session of the legislature which fixes the work week for employees of the grain division at 44 hrs. The opinion said the employee must present a "proper reason" for not working overtime to the appointing authority.—P. J. P.

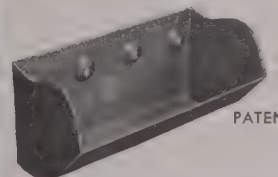


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The State Weighing Dept. reported it is prepared to inaugurate the new system of furnishing the "in" weights on cars unloaded at terminal elevators and mills after July 1, 1945. It began June 25 furnishing the lists to the weighmen at the elevators and mills. The consignees of cars to be unloaded will be furnished certificates by the Weighmaster's office, which will be placed in their respective boxes in that office to be picked up by the consignees. Under the new system no request for certificate need be made by the consignee on and after July 1.

MISSOURI

Brunswick, Mo.—The A. H. Harding elevator was damaged by high winds.

Crookston, Mo.—John J. Padden, 69, president of Crookston Milling Co. and a resident here since 1910 died here recently.—P. J. P.

Concordia, Mo.—The Concordia Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently purchased the Geo. A. Klingenberg elevator, it now owning both local elevators. Ted Henning is manager of its elevator.

Lewiston, Mo.—The Farmers Exchange's pickup truck was damaged and part of a 1,200 load of feed was lost on June 9, when the driver, Bob Smoot, was crowded off the road by a larger truck. Ed Schaffer was riding with Bob, and both were badly bruised.—P. J. P.

Fulton, Mo.—Samuel R. Yantis, 89, died June 6 at his home here. Mr. Yantis closed the once-thriving milling plant in northwest Fulton on July 1, 1939, after its beginning in 1874 by his father, John C. Yantis. He was unable to find some one to operate it for him. The mill long was a market for Callaway wheat growers and only after declining prices of wheat in the 1930's did its business drop off.—P. J. P.

Eugene, Mo.—The Eugene Farmers Exchange grain elevator, filled to capacity, was struck by lightning June 9 and completely destroyed by fire. The loss was placed at \$40,000 by Otto Schulte, the manager. Among the equipment destroyed was a 40-h.p. electric motor the company had just installed to operate one of its hammer mills. Two trucks also were lost and two cars of feed which had just been unloaded, also went up in smoke. The loss is partially covered by insurance. The exchange will carry on its business in a nearby building, pending the erection of a new plant.—P. J. P.

Higginsville, Mo.—Not being permitted to hold an annual convention, a number of local meetings were held at which an officer of the O.P.A. Regional Office at Kansas City discussed the new mixed feed regulation, M P R 585. Meetings were held at Springfield, Carthage, Higginsville, Clinton and Cameron, and were well attended by dealers in grain and mixed feeds. Many dealers expressed themselves as favoring regional meetings as they developed into round-table discussions.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y., Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Kansas City Feed Club held a golf tournament and dinner June 25 at Old Mission Golf Club. It was the second series in the summer entertainment program of the club.

Harmon Carr Williams, 50, who was a miller at the Purina Mills, died June 9 at the General Hospital.—G. M. H.

George W. Hoyland, 66, died June 23 at his home after an illness of several months. Before entering the lumber and manufacturing business Mr. Hoyland operated the Hoyland Flour Mills Co., a millfeed and flour brokerage concern. The company also controlled a breakfast food concern.—G. M. H.

MONTANA

Billings, Mont.—The Occident Elvtr. Co.'s grain and feed mill was destroyed by fire the night of June 14.

Amsterdam, Mont.—Lightning struck the power wires running into the Montana Flour Mills Co. elevator on June 7 and damaged wiring and starters.

Highwood, Mont.—The Greely Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was the scene of a small fire on May 24 that originated from a hanging light in the elevator pit. Damage was confined to scorched wood lining of the pit.

Nashua, Mont.—D. E. Hawbaker recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Union Grain Co. elevator and Lawrence E. Gilman, who has been assistant manager for the past two years, will assume the management July 1.

Glasgow, Mont.—The Farmers Union Grain & Feed Co-operative plans to build a feed grinding plant to operate in connection with its elevator as soon as materials and equipment can be obtained. Sidney Cotton was re-elected president of the Co-op. at its recent annual meeting. Geo. Lindgren, Sr., is manager.

NEBRASKA

Lexington, Neb.—The switchboard at the Lexington Mill was damaged by fire recently.

Gilead, Neb.—The Fuller Grain Co. reported its elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Belgrade, Neb.—The Burns Grain Co. has painted its house and buildings located just south of here.

Wymore, Neb.—Black Bros. Flour Mills has purchased the old Vendome Hotel and will remodel it for use as a warehouse.

Thayer, Neb.—Palmer Robson of Gresham has succeeded Gail Gilmore as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n elevator.

Stanton, Neb.—H. L. Nielsen purchased the entire ownership of the Pro-Min Feed Store and Nielsen Produce, Inc., from Francis Zacek.

Rokeby (Lincoln R. R. 1), Neb.—John Munn, formerly a teacher in the Seward (Neb.) school, has purchased a local elevator and taken charge of the business.

Barnston, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. elevator has been closed since June 2 due to scarcity of help. Milton Husa will be in charge during harvest.

Osmond, Neb.—The large feed storage frame building south of the Coleson-Holmquist service station, on a temporary foundation while undergoing repairs, was moved some 10 ft. by recent high winds.

Alexandria, Neb.—Dale Ross has succeeded Robert Hart as manager of the Hart-Bartlett & Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator, the latter having been inducted into the Army. He will be assisted by Ben DeWald.

Stromsburg, Neb.—Gail Gilmore, formerly of Thayer, is new manager of the Farmers Grain Ass'n elevator. He succeeds Al Thorntenson who resigned and has moved to Durant where he will operate his own elevator.

Hemingford, Neb.—Wm. Hagemeister, who has been managing the Hagemeister, Inc., elevator since Bruce Hagemeister has been in the Navy, has returned to his home in Potter. Geo. Piester will manage the elevator.

Stapleton, Neb.—The Stapleton Elevator, H. E. Eddingfield, mgr., was closed for a few days recently while repairs were made.

Lincoln, Neb.—Pathfinder Corn Products, Inc., has been incorporated here; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, Leonard A. Hardell, Hingham, Mass.; Jos. E. Rockett, Jr., Braintree, Mass., and Mary H. Allen, Malden, Mass.

Cozad, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co. elevator has been sold to Alva Jensen who has taken possession of the business. Henry Harding, who has served as manager of the elevator since 1938, resigned his position prior to the sale.

Falls City, Neb.—The Ebel Alfalfa Co. plant was damaged by fire June 7, caused by spontaneous combustion. A part of the roof and a wall were burned and approximately 6,000 baled sacks. No one was working in the plant at the time.

Glenwood, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the Glenwood Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator. The property will be operated in connection with the West Central Co-op. Grain Co., of Kearney, which has managed the concern for many years.

Havens, Neb.—Repair work on the T. B. Hord Grain Co. elevator has been under way the past two weeks and the owners plan to have the house in operation some time in the future. It was closed early this spring when H. P. Dittmer resigned as manager.

Hemingford, Neb.—C. A. Larimer, who was manager of the Hemingford Grain & Oil Co. here a few years ago, died at his home in Wray, Colo., June 4. He had purchased the Standard Lumber Co. there last fall after having managed the business for three years.

Wayne, Neb.—W. C. Swanson had purchased the interest of his brother-in-law, T. A. Lally, who was his partner in the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Mr. Lally is in government work at Bridgeport. The partners opened the business here over 10 years ago, Mr. Lally leaving in 1938.

Edgar, Neb.—Dwight Tolle of Salina, Kan., and Bill Orr of Woodston, Kan., recently purchased the grain and feed business of H. Koehler and are operating as the Edgar Grain & Feed Co. Mr. Tolle will be resident manager until Sept. 1 when Wendell Sugden of Chapman, Neb., will take over the management.

Plattsmouth, Neb.—Francis E. White, 97, Nebraska pioneer who owned elevators at Plattsmouth, Cedar Creek, Louisville, and South Bend during the 19 years he was in the grain business, died June 11 in Los Angeles, Calif. For 25 years he was grand sec'y of the Nebraska Grand Lodge of Masons.—G. M. H.

Garland, Neb.—W. C. Grots, manager of the Farmers Elevator, was painfully injured when a nail flew into his left eye, grazing the eyeball. He was taken to Seward, Neb., where he received emergency treatment and was then taken to St. Elizabeth hospital in Lincoln. There is danger of his losing sight of the eye.—G. M. H.

Dannebrog, Neb.—The Davison Grain Co., with headquarters at Seward, has purchased both elevators and equipment and all other properties connected with the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n. Possession was given June 1. The new grain firm will be known as the Davison Grain Co. and Howard Lemburg, former manager of the Farmers Ass'n, will manage the business for the new owner.

Neligh, Neb.—A one-unit alfalfa mill will be established here at an estimated cost of \$60,000. A break-down grinder will be installed thus making the plant a year round project. A com'te appointed to investigate the practicability of establishing such a plant here made its report favoring such a project June 4. It was composed of A. E. Graybiel, A. W. Contois, Ralph Lundquist, William Schrader and J. W. Spirk.

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TRANSIT
GRAIN COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Handling ALL OTHER GRAINS and SEEDS

Allen, Neb.—Claude M. Wheeler, 63, despondent because of ill health and because of his son's long absence overseas with the Army, ended his life with a shot gun June 4. He had charge of buying and selling government grain and his body was found lying near the government bins.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co. and Gooch Feed Mill Co. employees have formed a welfare association, purpose of which is to maintain funds obtained from bequests, gifts, donations, or otherwise for such charitable purposes as may be designed by the majority of its board of trustees, which purposes may include research, investigation and experimentation with a view to ascertaining charitable needs of persons resident in the United States. The association also proposes to grant pensions for persons employed by the companies; to buy life insurance for all employees of the companies after one full year of service; to award scholarships to employees, invest savings of employees; to extend relief to employees and to furnish medical, hospital and dental treatment to employees.

OMAHA LETTER

Omaha, Neb.—H. B. Waller, formerly with the Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., has been admitted to partnership in the Butler-Welsh Grain Co.

Omaha, Neb.—Three youths who said they were trying to catch pigeons were arrested the night of June 12 at the grain elevator, 29th and H Sts., after a complaint by Frank Swendrowski, manager, who said the boys broke 50 windows in the structure.

Omaha, Neb.—Chas. Staley, 65, night watchman at the Continental Grain Co. elevator, was killed the night of June 16 when he plunged down an elevator shaft at the plant while making his rounds. His body was found in the pit of the lift by J. R. Shivley, night superintendent at the elevator, when he went to search for Staley when the latter did not return from his round. The elevator was found at the top level of the plant. Mr. Staley's hat and keys were found in the lift. Police stated he could have fallen out while the lift was ascending. Staley had been employed at the elevator for the past two years.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n and Nebraska Outstate Crops Testing Program co-operating with the Nebraska Agr. Extension Service have announced the following schedule of field meetings in the following counties: Otoe, June 26, Arnold Rinne farm; Sarpy, June 27, Wm. Lorenz farm; Furnas, June 28, 7 p.m., Geo. B. Kasson farm; Chase, June 29, 2:30 p.m., Oscar Siefkan farm; Merrick, July 2, 7:30 p.m., Oscar Blevens farm; Thayer, July 3, 7:30 p.m., Glenn Schoenholz farm; Pawnee, July 5, 7:30 p.m., Arthur Hildebrand farm; Washington, July 6, 7:30 p.m., Wm. Steavenson farm; Cheyenne, July 16, 7 p.m., Fred Kettler farm. At each meeting where farmers' wheat samples are designated they will be classified as to variety, adaptability, purity, etc. In all cases, the varieties in the field tests will be observed and discussed. A seed treating demonstration or rye-wheat mixture display will also be featured.

NEW ENGLAND

Milford, N. H.—Maj. Elmer Wheeler, well-known grain and feed store manager here before entering the service in February, 1941, has been awarded the Bronze Star.

NORTH DAKOTA

Kathryne, N. D.—The Mutual Farmers Elvtr. Co. celebrated its 40th anniversary here with a fitting program on June 16.

Hatton, N. D.—Peavey Elevators is building a feed mixing plant adjoining its local elevator under the supervision of A. Riedeman who has been with the company for several years.

Alfred, N. D.—Farmers in this vicinity have organized and purchased an elevator from the Gackle (N. D.) Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n.

Bowman, N. D.—George Olson has resigned as manager of the Western Lbr. & Grain Co. elevator and Elmer Gordon has succeeded him.

Aneta, N. D.—Rolf J. Severinson, manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Ass'n, is convalescing from an operation at Rochester, Minn., for an injured back.

Hatton, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator is repairing its two smaller elevators. The exterior is being covered with galvanized iron. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Medina, N. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. recently purchased two additional elevators here from Ed Curry, giving it all the facilities in this community. Fred Rudolph is manager.

Urbana, N. D.—Clinton Gibson, manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., who was severely injured in an automobile accident last November, has returned to work at the elevator.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n plans to build a \$2,000,000 terminal elevator here as soon as materials and labor are available. M. W. Thatcher, general manager, announced.

Voss, N. D.—A new elevator will be established here. Members of the elevator board include John T. Burianek, pres.; John Evans, vice-pres.; John Peterka, sec'y-treas., and J. C. Karnik and Steve Kubesh, directors.

Velva, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has installed new overhead drives and spouting in its elevator and added a new cleaner and automatic scale to its equipment. Edward Dolan, manager, announced, putting the elevator in tip-top shape to handle the season's business.

Finley, N. D.—The Finley Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. in the past fiscal year showed a net savings of \$16,835, paid 3.5 per cent dividends and grain and 5 per cent on coal. S. B. Dyrstad is manager of the elevator and John Rosen-dahl, assistant.

Fargo, N. D.—W. J. Kline, formerly traveling solicitor in the Red River Valley area for Cargill, Inc., has been named manager of the new Cargill branch office here. The new office, equipped with private wire facilities, is linked with all leading commodity markets of the United States.

Hillsboro, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. will pay a 4.5 per cent patronage dividend and 2 per cent dividend on stock. Alfred Overmoe is manager of the elevator.

Sheyenne, N. D.—C. H. Anderson is resigning as manager of the Equity Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator at the end of the season because of ill health. Chester Larson, who has been manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator at Oberon, N. D., has resigned from that position, effective the end of the season, and will succeed him.

Washburn, N. D.—The second elevator of the Independent Elvtr. Co. has been moved next to the one in which R. O. Everson, proprietor, has his office. The elevator was purchased several years ago from the former Washburn Grain Co. The two elevators will be joined together into one elevator which will be served from the single pit.

Carrington, N. D.—A. H. Felchle, Goodrich, has purchased the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and will take possession July 1. M. F. Walsh, who has been connected with the elevator for 31 years, has no immediate business plans. He has been in the grain and elevator business since 1901 having been at Balfour, N. D., 11 years before coming here.

Crosby, N. D.—Plans for a new Farmers Union elevator and seed processing plant to cost approximately \$85,000 are going forward. Norman Bjella, manager and a member of the board of directors, stated. The new building, with 100,000-bu. capacity, will be erected on the site of the present Great Northern R. R. station which will be moved to another location.

Flaxton, N. D.—Bernard Larsen has sold his business known as the Flaxton Grain Co. to a group of farmers who took possession June 15. Mr. Larsen in addition to his interests in the Larsen Feed & Seed Co. in Kenmare is in partnership with M. H. McKenzie in operating the Crosby Grain Co. at Crosby, and the Reserve County Grain Co. elevators at Reserve, Mont.

Des Lacs, N. D.—A proposal to change affiliation of the Des Lacs Farmers Elevator from the Atwood-Larson Co. of Minneapolis, with whom it has been associated for 30 years, to the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n was rejected at a special meeting of the stockholders here June 12 by a vote of 65 to 18. Elmer Larson is manager of the elevator.

GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers
on Treating, Insect and Grain Handling Problems



Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questions will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

No. 4

After considerations of human safety, plant security and safeguarding the grain itself, what are the other prime requisites of a grain fumigant?

Effective killing power, convenient application and economy. An effective kill should protect the grain during the crop season. Convenient application means freedom from cumbersome or impractical apparatus or procedure. Economy means low unit cost for EFFECTIVE results.

THE **Weevil-Cide** COMPANY
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

OHIO

Shreve, O.—The Shreve Milling Co. plant was damaged by recent high winds.

Willshire, O.—The Willshire Grain & Supply Co. elevator was damaged recently by high winds.

Akron, O.—Marvin M. Mell, 78, founder of the M. M. Mell, Inc., feed business, died June 3.

Bellefontane, O.—The Farm Service Division abandoned by General Mills, Inc., for lack of qualified personnel, has been sold to John H. Kinnan, local grain elevator operator, who will carry on the seed, feed and wool business.—P. J. P.

Dayton, O.—Fire that threatened to destroy the Vitality Mills, Inc., plant June 2 was brought under control by firemen, the blaze started by a hot belt on a conveyor. Thirty employees were in the plant at the time. Jack Houghton, mill superintendent, saw smoke in the elevator shaft and turned in the alarm. The mill has been operated by Vitality Mills, Inc., for nearly three months, S. L. Cantor, manager.

Cincinnati, O.—Ralph Brown, chief of the feed branch of the O.P.A., Washington, D. C., will return to his company, the Early-Daniel Co., on a two months' leave of absence from the government to assist his company during the current harvest. He recently completed a swing around the feed manufacturing centers in company with Robert Roalfe, O.P.A. price attorney, explaining the new formula feed order.

Delphos, O.—The Delphos Grain & Milling Co. is operating its modern soybean plant after almost a year of preparation which included the complete remodeling of the company building and the installation of thousands of dollars worth of equipment. Floyd Hiegel is manager of the plant, which is operating 24 hrs. per day seven days per week. Approximately 2,000 bus. of soybeans are used each day. The government takes the entire output of oil processed. Plans have been completed for the construction of a warehouse for storage of bean meal. The company also will install new feed manufacturing equipment.

Defiance, O.—A committee of three to work with the O.P.A. in Toledo has been selected and is composed of the following: Al Hoffman, mgr. of Sheets Elevator, Toledo; O. E. M. Keller, pres. of Kasco, Toledo; and Harry Lee, mgr. of the Ohio Farmers Grain Supply, Fostoria. These men will meet with the directors of the grain and feed department of O.P.A. and endeavor to publish in bulletin form the various ceiling prices and mark ups on grain and feed so that all can understand them and it will not be necessary to read and interpret eight or ten pages of directives.—C. S. Latchaw, sec'y, Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Defiance, O.—A series of meetings for grain and feed men was held in the area within the jurisdiction of the Toledo office of O.P.A. when administration officials were present and interpreted Directive M. P. R. 585 which became effective May 19 and must be complied with within 60 days from that date. Various ceiling prices on grain, feed and fertilizer and the proper margins and mark up to be established on same were explained and questions answered. The first meeting was held June 20 at the Secor Hotel, Toledo, O. J. Jeffery presiding; the second on June 21 at the Bar Hotel, Lima, F. A. Freemyer presiding; and the third June 22, at Fremont, O., Virgil Kohring presiding.—C. S. Latchaw, sec'y, Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

OKLAHOMA

Broken Arrow, Okla.—Ed Wells, retired wholesale grain merchant, died recently.

Fairfax, Okla.—Arthur Barnes is new manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. store and elevator.

Vici, Okla.—The large addition to the Farmers Co-operative Elevator is near completion and ready to handle this year's harvest.

Weatherford, Okla.—The north wall of the shed attached to the east side of the White Grain Co. was blown away by recent high winds.

Devol, Okla.—The R. M. Helton elevator was destroyed by fire June 3. An old unused elevator nearby also burned and three empty box cars.

Baker (Bakersburg p. o.), Okla.—The Riffe-Gilmore & Co. Grain Co. elevator is practically completed. It replaces one that burned several months ago.

Medford, Okla.—Grain dealers assembled here recently at the office of the Clyde Co-op. Ass'n to hear the problem of handling mixed grains discussed by federal grain inspectors and a federal grain supervisor.

Reeding (Kingfisher p. o.), Okla.—H. C. Liken will manage the General Grain Co.'s local elevator. He was transferred here after the company's elevator at Avard, of which he was manager, was blown away recently.

Brinkman, Okla.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. elevator burned June 20, with about 20,000 bus. of wheat it contained, the loss estimated at about \$40,000. Until two years ago the plant was owned by the Adair Morton Grain Co.

Okemah, Okla.—Charles Benson recently bought the Okemah Mill & Elevator Co. elevator formerly owned by his father, B. B. Benson. The elevator, which had been open only part time, will be operated daily except Sunday in the future.

Avard, Okla.—Two of the towns three elevators were destroyed and the third was damaged by a series of three tornadoes which struck here and surrounding area early evening of June 5. General Grain Co.'s elevator was blown away and loss of wheat it contained was heavy. Feuquay Grain Co.'s elevator also was damaged.

Okeene, Okla.—Owen Wimberly, manager of the Okeene Milling Co., was elected president of the Oklahoma Millers Ass'n at its annual meeting in Oklahoma City on May 25. He had served as vice-pres. of the organization for the past two years and previously had been active in many of the committees of the ass'n.

Alva, Okla.—The new Alva Terminal Elevator will be ready for harvest but will be put in operation before a formal open house is held since many wishing to visit it will be busy in the harvest, K. P. Aitken, pres. of the elevator board, stated. Delay in completion was caused by approval having been given for increasing capacity an additional 500,000 bus.

Hennessey, Okla.—Financing of the co-operative alfalfa mill was completed recently and the following board of directors was elected: Hazen Marshall, Robt. York, Paul Murray, Ted Hickman and W. F. Bullis. The new institution will operate as the Hennessey Alfalfa & Feed Mill. A single unit plant will be built, to cost approximately \$40,000. Priorities on the necessary mill equipment have been asked for.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Fairfield, Wash.—The Farmers Alliance Warehouse & Elevator Co. has filed for voluntary dissolution.

Echo, Ore.—H. C. Vogler, Jr., has been granted priorities to construct a grain elevator to cost \$14,680.

Washougal, Wash.—The Columbia Flax Ass'n has been granted priorities for making alterations on its plant, to cost \$55,000.

Snohomish, Wash.—J. D. Draper, for many years active in the feed industry in these parts and who was associated with various feed firms in western Washington in the capacity of field man, died unexpectedly at his home June 1.

SCALE TICKETS

For Grain Buyers

Scale and Credit Tickets—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13¾ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Weight 1½ lbs. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.25, plus postage.

Crop Delivery Record (Duplicating) —

This multiple load scale ticket form has two tickets to a page so that grain from two farmers may be recorded without turning a leaf. Each ticket is ruled to record receipt of 23 loads including date of delivery, hauler's name of each load, gross, tare and net, and has spaces at the bottom for recording the total bushels, the price, the check number, and the total amount paid in settlement. Especially convenient when a farmer sells his entire crop at one time, delivering all of it within a few days. Originals (120) of attractive goldenrod bond paper, 120 duplicates of manila, and 3 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper to the book, with heavy gray pressboard covers, cut flush. Spiral wire bound so that open book lays flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Size 8½x10½ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Crop Delivery Record, Form 69 Spiral. Price, \$1.30 plus postage.

Improved Grain Tickets — Using Form

19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6½ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price, \$1.35, plus postage.

Scale Ticket Copying Book — Contains

150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9¼x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2½ lbs. Price, \$1.45, plus postage.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book —

A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.55, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve copies of any of the above books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Astoria, Ore.—Work has started on a new \$125,000 fish meal and oil reduction plant on the lower Columbia river for the Astoria firm of Biproducts, Inc.—F. K. H.

Lexington, Ore.—The Morrow County Grain Growers, Inc., has been granted priorities for construction of a wood-cribbed storage addition to its elevator, to cost \$25,600.

Cottage Grove, Ore.—The Cottage Grove Flour Mill has been sold to J. F. Roy, formerly of Redmond, by Geo. Matthews, retiring owner. The new owner is operating under the same name.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the warehouse of the Washington Co-operative Ass'n June 20. Estimated loss was upward of \$50,000. Partial insurance.—F. K. H.

LaGrande, Ore.—Work is progressing on the warehouse and elevator of the Union County Grain Growers Ass'n, which will replace the building destroyed by fire last fall. The buildings are to be completed by July 1.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, stock and commodities brokers, have moved to a new location in the Paulsen Bldg. The new trading floor and offices, finished in Philippine mahogany and lighted with fluorescent lights are of most modern design. Roy A. Brown is manager.—D. M. G.

Spokane, Wash.—A four-state meeting of all farm organizations in the Northwest has endorsed the continuance of the present national wheat program for the duration of the war and adopted a long-time policy favoring minimum government controls and regulations.—F. K. H.

Glenwood, Wash.—The Glenwood Farmers Warehouse, Inc., has let a contract to Louis Delivuk for construction of a 154,000-bu. elevator, Guy U. Irvin, manager, recently announced, to cost \$50,000. The new elevator, of concrete construction, will bring the co-op's bulk storage facilities to 242,000 bus. In addition there is warehouse space for 165,000 bus. of sacked grain.

Spokane, Wash.—T. H. Hibbitt has been appointed as district manager for the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, Minneapolis, in its local office. Mr. Hibbitt will have charge of opening up local business in grain for the Minneapolis firm. The company operates the 750,000-bu. elevator here, which is under the direction of Fred H. Bowen. Mr. Hibbitt formerly was a grain buyer for Boyd-Conlee and has been in the grain business in this area for 20 years.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Miranda, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator is being repaired.

Viborg, S. D.—Paul Schilling of Winner is new manager of the Co-op. Elevator.

Webster, S. D.—The Pacific Grain Co. reported its elevator was damaged recently by high winds.

Big Stone, S. D.—A. J. Snyder, 42, proprietor of the Grain & Fuel Elevator east of here, died unexpectedly June 6.

Bryant, S. D.—Geo. Loats, formerly of Dempster, will take over his new duties as manager of the Farmers Elevator July 1.

Dell Rapids, S. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. has been reorganized into the Dell Rapids Co-op. Grain Co., a strictly co-operative association.

Alcester, S. D.—John J. Overholtzer, who many years ago operated the local Farmers Elevator, died recently at his home in California.

Northville, S. D.—H. H. Boekelheide has sold his elevator property to Hixon & Gannon Co., the new owners to take possession July 1.

Big Stone City, S. D.—Allen Snyder, 46, operator of an elevator and fuel business under his name, A. J. Snyder, died June 6 of a heart attack.

Britton, S. D.—The Britton Mill & Power Co. will do no further feed grinding from June 15 until repairs have been made on the elevator, estimated to take about two weeks.

Tripp, S. D.—John J. Tiede of Parkston is new manager of the Tripp Farmers Elvtr. Co., succeeding Walter Freitag who resigned. Mr. Tiede has had elevator experience at Parkston and Beardsley.

Rockham, S. D.—Elmer Levtzow, asst. cashier of the Solon (Ia.) State Bank for the past eight years, has resigned his position to accept one as manager of the Rockham Farmers Elvtr. Co.—A. G. T.

Mitchell, S. D.—The Specialty Service Co. has been incorporated; capitalized at \$25,000; formed to handle poultry, stock remedies and feeds; directors, E. E. McCabe, Edith B. McCabe, and Fred D. Shandorf.

Sisseton, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator office was broken into the night of June 8, but in smashing the combination off the safe the burglars released a quantity of tear gas which drove them away without loot.

Dempster, S. D.—Geo. Loats has resigned as manager of the Dempster Co-op. Grain Co. elevator after 25 years of service, to accept a similar position in Bryant. Melvin Begalka, who has been second man at the elevator, will succeed him.

Plankinton, S. D.—C. A. Earl was elected manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the 28th consecutive year at the recent annual meeting. Mr. Earl is one of the oldest and best known grain buyers in the state, starting in the grain business here 41 years ago.

Gary, S. D.—Henry Goblirsch, operator of the Gary Grain Co., recently received word from the War Department stating his son, Maurice, who had been reported missing, had been killed in action in France on Feb. 3. The telegram expressed regret that the notification had not been made earlier. Before entering the Army June 16, 1944, Maurice had helped his father with his grain business at the local elevator and the elevator at Moritz. His parents have the deepest sympathy of their many friends in the grain trade.

SOUTH EAST

Roanoke, Va.—The Roanoke City Mill, now operating an 1800 bbl. flour mill here, is building a 350-ton feed mill for the manufacture of all types of feed. The new plant will include 120,000 bus. of grain storage bins in the mill building above grinders and mixers. It replaces a plant that burned last fall. Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract.

TENNESSEE

Jonesboro, Tenn.—The building and machinery of the Jonesboro Roller Mills were damaged recently by high winds.

Memphis, Tenn.—John C. Williams, 67, died on June 8 of tuberculosis at Oakville Sanatorium. Mr. Williams resided in Memphis the past 35 years where he was in the mill business.—P. J. P.

TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—The E. G. Rall Grain Co. sustained a fire loss on June 11.

Sherman, Tex.—The Fant Mlg. Co. has installed a new feed milling unit in its plant. Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. had the contract.

Elsa, Tex.—Andrew Agnew and I. B. Hensen, Jr., will open their grain elevator and drier here July 1. Equipment includes an electric truck hoist.—P. J. P.

Dallas, Tex.—The Standard Tilton Milling Co., purchased by the Russell Miller Milling Co., some time ago, will be known as Russell Miller Milling Co., with A. J. Gleason Ass't manager.—G. E. B.

Hitchland, Tex.—The State Line Grain Elevator was sold recently to C. D. Alexander who took over the business June 1. C. L. Rhodes will remain as manager for the new firm, which will continue as a regular commercial elevator.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Lt. Herrell Oliver, son of Mrs. F. M. Oliver, sec'y of the Brackett Grain Co., a prisoner of war in Germany since last October, is home again. 1st Lt. Henry Weiser of the Hamilton Mill & Elvtr., Hamilton, Tex., who also was a prisoner of war in Germany for about 18 months, has returned home.—G. E. B.



Jacob Rubinoff Co.
Vineland, N. J.

We Make Machinery More Efficient

Efficiency, greater production, and lower costs all enter into IBBERSON plans for Feed Mills and Elevators.

Write for particulars. Consultation entails no obligation. You can write us in confidence. Send for our FREE book.

T. E. IBBERSON COMPANY
Engineers and Contractors
Minneapolis, Minn.

Celina, Tex.—The old McAdams grain elevator in the southeast part of town burned recently. The elevator was being operated by Ray Moore and C. E. Johnson and contained a large amount of grain at the time which, with the building, was a total loss.

San Antonio, Tex.—J. F. Shanley, inspector for the San Antonio Grain & Hay Exchange, recently stated that owing to ill health he will not be able to inspect grain for others shipped into San Antonio for inspection and diversion. Grainmen are urged to keep this in mind when making contracts.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members enrolled in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Farm Sales Service, Dalton Moore, mgr., Sweetwater; Farmers Co-op Society No. 1, D. C. Newsom, mgr., Wilson; J. H. Gruver & Son, Gruver; Jack A. Harden, Hamlin; Hayes Grain Co., C. A. Hayes, Whitney; Herring Feed & Milling Co., Robstown.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Country elevators as well as all other employers must deduct and pay social security tax from all employees regardless of the nature of their business in the area of production or elsewhere, unless the elevator is located on the farms, and then non-deductions are apt to cause some trouble, so we urge you to collect this social security and withholding tax from all employees.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The 2,000,000-bu. elevator of the Lone Star Elevators has been sold to the Producers Grain Co., Inc., of Amarillo, a co-operative organization. Possession was given June 15. The Producers Co. operates a 2,000,000-bu. elevator in Amarillo as well as a feed plant there which just recently was completed. It also operates an elevator of 250,000 bus. capacity and a feed mill here. J. Frank Triplett is general manager. Jack P. Burrus, president of Lone Star Elevators, in announcing the sale stated only the physical

property was being disposed of, and the corporation retains its name and goodwill and will continue as a going business, operating thru leased facilities temporarily. Later it may purchase or build space in other markets. Producers Grain Co., Inc., originally planned to build an elevator of 3,500,000 bus. capacity here, using government funds, but with aggregate storage in Texas already ample, decision was made to try to buy a house already built.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah—Milton G. Pence recently was elected president of the Ogden Grain Exchange for the ensuing year. H. M. Blackhurst, Salt Lake, is new vice-pres.; V. P. Campbell was named second vice-pres.; Lloyd Stone, Ogden, sec'y-treas.

WISCONSIN

Rice Lake, Wis.—Notice of dissolution of the Cumberland Milling Co. has been filed. The firm has not been in business for two years.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Rahr Malting Co. plans to construct additional elevators and a modern office and laboratory building here.

Dodgeville, Wis.—P. W. Hennessey & Sons have sold their retail feed warehouse and mill to R. H. Kahlenberg of Madison who will take possession July 1.

Almond, Wis.—Oscar Teske of Stevens Point has sold the Almond Mill to Clarence Young who has been employed by Mr. Teske to operate the feed and grist mill for the past year.

Superior, Wis.—Feed stores of West & Paterson, Co-operative Feed and Farmers Union Central Exchange, have inaugurated 1 p.m. closing time each Saturday throughout the summer months.—F. G. C.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Feed dealers in this district met at the Wisconsin Hotel June 14, when regulations governing mixed feeds were explained by Earl J. Pratt, Chicago, regional grain specialist, and Harry Schabsin, Chicago, regional food price attorney.

Janesville, Wis.—Plans for financing the Janesville Mills, Inc., new soybean plant to be erected here this summer, are going forward. Stock will be offered to farmer-growers and others when formal approval of the financing is given by the state securities division.

New Richmond, Wis.—Doughboy Industries has awarded contract for construction of a feed mill here to H. H. Leighton Co., to cost about \$300,000. Capacity of the new feed mill will be about 66 tons of formula feeds per hour. E. J. Cashman, president of Doughboy Industries, stated.

Beloit, Wis.—Geo. Murwin, Janesville, was named referee recently in an accounting action between Frank C. Krause and his brother, Alvin Krause. The two former partners in a feed business here recently were joint plaintiffs in a circuit court action against the Beloit State Bank which was settled without going to the jury.

Beaver Dam, Wis.—Flames believed to have originated in spontaneous combustion smoldered thru the night of May 28 in a pile of bagged feed at the Mayer Feed & Seed Co. elevator, the fire being discovered when workmen opened the place for business. Firemen removed the smoldering sacks of feed, the damage estimated at about \$100, fully insured.

Phillips, Wis.—T. C. Quisenberry has been appointed assistant general manager in charge of the plant production and sales for Flambeau Milling Co., effective July 1. He has been with the Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. for the past several years, for the past year head of its agricultural department. For many years he was identified with the feed manufacturing business in the Southwest.

Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 13$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 48. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 28. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Grain Shipping Books

RECORD OF CARS SHIPPED facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.95, plus postage.

SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. Left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand pages for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces provided for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.50, plus postage.

GRAIN SHIPPING LEDGER for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order form 24. Price \$3.65, plus postage.

SHIPPERS RECORD BOOK is designed to reduce labor in handling grain shipping accounts. It provides spaces for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price, \$2.85, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Grain Carriers

THE WAR Shipping Administration will withdraw from cargo insurance July 1.

BY AMENDMENT No. 7 to Service Order No. 68 the Interstate Commerce Commission has made that order effective on intrastate traffic.

PEORIA, ILL.—The O.D.T. has neglected maintenance of the T., P. & W., and has put on 30 per cent more manpower to do the work done under his management, says Geo. P. McNear.

EXPORT grain unloaded at the ports in May totaled 16,821 cars, compared with 3,443 in May, 1944, or an increase of 389 per cent, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

ABANDONMENT of 70 miles of the Missouri Pacific between Crete and Talmage, Neb., is opposed by the Kansas City Board of Trade in a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SHIPMENT of bulk grain by barge is not subject to the permit system applied to rail grain going to distilleries. Hence the national organization of the barge lines suggests members go after this business.

SERVICE Order No. 51 applies only on shipments of grain in bulk to New Orleans. Permits are required for bulk shipments of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, rice, sorghums, flaxseed, soybeans and malt.

RAILROADS operating west of the Illinois-Indiana state line and the Mississippi River will be given more help under instructions to local draft boards from the Selective Service System classifying their workers as critical. Traffic on the western railroads will steadily increase to an all-time peak in December, 1945.

W. C. KENDALL, head of the car service division of the Ass'n of American Railroads, states that the conference of governors' statement on the car situation failed to mention that 478 cars loaded in one day at Buffalo contained animal feed, and "no feed mill in the north-eastern section has reported loss of any production."

SEATTLE, WASH.—The Pacific Northwest Shippers Advisory Board at its meeting June 15 called on the O.D.T. to intervene to prevent the drafting of badly needed railway employees. Estimated carloading for the third quarter of 1945, compared with the third quarter of 1944 in parentheses, are: grain 17,485 (14,856); hay, straw and alfalfa, 2,278 (1,886); flour, meal and other mill products, 10,791 (9,400).—F.K.H.

THE B. & O. R. R. Co.'s Supp. No. 60 to Tariff No. H 2500-G, effective July 3, 1945, cancels route via B. & O. R. R., Decatur, Ill., I. C. R. R., Peoria, Ill., and C. B. & Q. R. R., in connection with rate on grain and grain products from Springfield, Keys and East Springfield to Galesburg, Ill., and route via B. & O. R. R., Ashland, Ill., Alton R. R., Peoria, Ill., and M. & St. L. R. R. in connection with rate from Springfield, Keys and East Springfield to Monmouth, Ill.

DULUTH, MINN.—R. H. Smith, traffic commissioner of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, along with Minneapolis and St. Paul traffic officials, attended a hearing with the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission early this month in an effort to force railroads to absorb switching charges in all long hauls into or out of these three cities. Involved were the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Omaha and Soo line roads which now make such charge against shippers in many cities. Mr. Smith brought out that Duluth suffers a disadvantage due to this assessed switching charge, citing a point that in the case of oil companies preferring to locate in Superior, Wis., rather than Duluth because the Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer road there absorbs switching charges on long hauls.—F. G. C.

REX H. WILSON has been elected secretary of the O.D.T.-I.C.C. grain transportation conservation committee, to succeed J. S. Brown.

MORE than 800,000 measurement tons of cargo on ships and nearly 200,000 tons of railroad freight were turned around by the Army from May 2 thru May 10 to stop the flow of combat supplies to Europe. Eighty-nine ships were stopped at sea or returned from foreign ports without discharging all of their cargo. Thirteen other ships, fully-loaded, were held at anchor and will be diverted direct to the Pacific. East Coast ports halted unloading and eastern railroads stopped in transit a total of over 7,000 freight cars.

GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS loading during the week ending June 16 totaled 52,900 cars, during the week ending June 16, a decrease of 111 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 7,571 cars above the corresponding week of 1944. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of June 16 totaled 36,788 cars, a decrease of 331 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 7,237 cars above the corresponding week in 1944, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

THE BULWINKLE Bill, by clearly stating the intent of Congress, will resolve the dilemma in which the carriers and the shippers now find themselves as a result of the difference of opinion between the Department of Justice on the one hand, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, the shippers and the carriers on the other. The carriers can not serve two masters; therefore, it becomes the duty of the Congress to say which Government agency, or department, shall have control of the regulation of railroads and other carriers. Bureaucratic conflict.

FRED S. KEISER, associate director of the O.D.T., says: "We have been able to retain box cars in the West for a quick turnaround, which resulted in a grain movement for the month of May totaling 208,584 cars, exceeding by 48,460 cars the movement of grain in the same period of last year. We estimate that 30 per cent of the normal movement of grain to the eastern milling trades was held back last month, our purpose being to permit only enough stocks to go into that territory to keep plants turning over, while at the same time meeting the army's 'must' export demands."

FOR the first time in my years with the Santa Fe we do not have a backlog of empty cars stored in the wheat belt. For years, the Western roads have stored from 20,000 to 30,000 cars with which to handle this annual grain movement. Today we are using every car we can lay our hands on and we still are moving last year's crop. If we could obtain the customary supply of empty box cars from our neighboring roads it would be of untold benefit in this crisis, but other war jobs have to be done and it doesn't appear that we will get much help this year.—J. J. Mahoney, superintendent of transportation of the Santa Fe Ry.

Governors Consider Food Shortages

Thos. E. Dewey, governor of New York, invited the governors of 13 states to meet at Buffalo for a food conference.

In a 9-page joint statement after the all-day conference the governors said: "Grain for the northeast means milk and eggs. Milk and eggs mean the best possible protection for the diet of northeastern people. The greatest service that could be rendered to meet the acute grain shortage on which our essential food supply depends would be for the Office of Defense Transportation to make immediately available an increased number of boxcars."

The governors declared that the main railroad bottleneck was at Buffalo where, they said, the boxcar shortage recently was 3,678 cars. As a result of this shortage, only 151 cars were loaded with grain for domestic use.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Ralph E. Clark, head of the closed car section of the Ass'n of American Railroads, states that the railroads of the central west had 103.6 per cent of box car ownership on their lines as of May 15, compared with 95.3 per cent last year.

Box Car Situation Improved

J. J. Mahoney, general superintendent of transportation of the Santa Fe, states that "During the period June 9 to 13, inclusive, we received 1,532 box and auto cars from the Southern Pacific and 766 from connections at Chicago, Illinois junction, and Kansas City. As of June 15, we had on line a total of 37,448 box cars, or 125 per cent of ownership, indicating progress in getting empty cars as well as cars being loaded by eastern lines destined to the Pacific coast. If the present rate of box cars will continue until around July 1, when the harvest should get under way on our lines, in my judgment we should be about as well off to start the harvest as we were a year ago."

C. B. Young, director of the O.D.T., told Senator Capper June 22 that there were 11,116 more box cars in Kansas to move wheat than they had on June 1 last year. Also, 1,000 "hopper" cars with temporary roofs to move wheat were available.

Subsidized Carriers Unfair Competitors

By G. METZMAN, pres. New York Central System

No distinction is made between natural waterways such as the Great Lakes and our coastal waters, on the one hand, and the artificial inland waterways such as the New York State Barge Canal, on the other hand.

Natural waters are quite properly open for the use of all without tolls, but when it comes to artificial waterways, why should the barge operator have an artificial channel provided for him free of charge at public expense, whereas his competitor, the railroad, is compelled to maintain and pay taxes on an expensive roadway.

DISCRIMINATION—To me, this does not make sense. And it does not make sense from a public standpoint. The shipper who uses subsidized transportation pays only part of the cost, the remainder being paid out of the public treasury. The shipper who uses the railroad pays the whole cost and thru taxes pays some of the costs of the user of subsidized transportation.

This is an insidious form of discrimination. When such discrimination exists, it becomes possible for a less efficient transportation agency, using public facilities, to prevail against a more efficient competitor. The less efficient may prevail because it collects from the user only part of the true cost of providing the service.

This threat which tax subsidized industry poses to free taxpaying industry is a danger to us all. In railroading we have had, perhaps, more experience with it, but the problem faces every industry today in a big way. Are our government-financed warplants going to be disposed of on a basis fair to all, for private ownership and operation? Or is private business to be subjected to the competition of plants financed from the public treasury, for which the user does not pay a fair price?

TOPEKA, KAN.—Due to the boxcar shortage, lack of help and lack of sufficient machinery, 1945 will be one of the most difficult years in the state's history, according to Bert Culp, Beloit, Kan., chairman of the state's farm labor commission. "Available labor is only 35 per cent of normal, compared with 39 per cent last season," he said. "Original Kansas wheat crop estimates of 239,000,000 bus. are being reduced because of unfavorable conditions."—G. M. H.

Field Seeds

MERRILL, ORE.—A seed cleaning and storage plant costing \$11,000 will be erected by C. E. Sharpe.

TWIN FALLS, IDA.—Dick Tobin, seedsman of Kansas City, Mo., has entered the employ of the Intermountain Seed Co., headed by H. L. Hammond.

YANKTON, S. D.—Gurney's, Inc., has bought a building on a spur of the Milwaukee Road, to be converted into storage for field seed, nursery stock and a hatchery.

MILFORD, ILL.—Geo. Prater of Woodland was crushed to death June 13 when a corn detasseling machine being moved in the seed house of the Crow Hybrid Seed Corn Co. fell on him. A chain had broken.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Directors of the Pacific States Seedsman's Ass'n held an open meeting June 23 in the New English Room of the Palace Hotel, followed by luncheon in the California Room.

YELLOW SPRINGS, O.—The Eastern Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co. will continue to operate its processing plant here; but the offices will be removed to Tipton, Ind., where Robert Woods will manage both the Eastern and Pioneer Co. of Indiana.

CLARINDA, IA.—J. F. Sinn, head of the Berry Seed Co., was the guest of honor June 6 at the Country Club at a dinner attended by 125. The development of the company was traced by speakers from its beginning in 1895. Employees presented Mr. Sinn with a wrist watch.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Bunton Seed Co. has amended its charter to increase the capital stock from \$51,000 to \$70,000. W. P. Bunton had been with the Wood-Stubbs Co., Hall Seed Co., and Bunton-Huber Co., in which company he later bought the interest of the late Harold Huber.—A.W.W.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—An inquest was made into the death of Leonard James Wise, 33 years old, of Chatman who was found June 9 hanging by a rope in a grain bin on the farm of George Moore of the Moore Seed Co. for whom he worked. Alfred Wise stated his brother had brooded over his wife's commitment to the state hospital at Jacksonville recently.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The executive committee of the Southern Seedsman Ass'n voted for Frank C. Everett of Atlanta, Ga., as pres., and G. Curtis Clark of Corpus Christi, Tex., as first vice pres., on the expiration of the term of Pres. W. Greyson Quarles. Lane Wilson of Shreveport, La., was elected a member of the executive committee. A mail ballot will be sent out by Sec'y Stuart G. Simpson, of Monticello, Fla., to cover applications for membership and minor changes in the by-laws.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—C. O. Grandfield, associate agronomist with the United States Department of Agriculture stationed at Kansas State College, said recently that there should be 600 bus. of the new Buffalo alfalfa seed next year if there is a normal yield of one and a half bushels of seed an acre. This wilt-resistant variety, which was developed by the Department of Agriculture experiment station at Kansas State, was planted on approximately 400 acres of Kansas land. Seed has been placed with farmers who will produce certified seed on land well scattered over the state. The Fort Hays branch of the college's agricultural experiment station should produce a good crop this season as it has eighty acres of a 2 and 3-year-old stand of Buffalo alfalfa.—G. M. H.

EUGENE, ORE.—Machinery is being installed by J. M. Lupton & Son in a warehouse recently acquired.

ONAWA, IA.—Growers of hybrid seed corn from 4 counties held a conference June 14 to discuss problems confronting the producers.

TOPEKA, KAN.—Every bushel of Pawnee wheat raised in McPherson county was contracted for to be used as seed, as of June 16, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture. "There's a full-blown move to retain the wheat raised this year for re-seeding next year."—G. M. H.

MANHATTAN, KANS.—A new booklet just published by Kansas State College and prepared by L. F. Reitz, associate professor of agronomy, gives an intimate glimpse into the private life of a kernel of wheat. Enlarged photographic plates give close-ups of crease, side, back and cross-section views of Tenmarq, Pawnee, Comanche, Turkey, Blackhull, Early Blackhull, Chiefkan, Kawvale and Clarkan.—G. M. H.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Daniel K. Bash, 46, operator of the Bash Seed store at 141 North Delaware street for the past 12 years, died on June 18 at the United States Veterans hospital. The Bash family has been engaged in the seed business in Indiana for the past 89 years. Mr. Bash's grandfather started the S. Bash & Co. in Fort Wayne in 1856 and in 1906 an establishment was set up in Indianapolis. The S. D. Bash Seed Co. at 205 North Delaware street is owned by a brother.—WBC.

RICHMOND, VA.—The State Department of Agriculture's June bulletin listed instances where six wholesalers were found selling old seed with germinations as low as 47 and 48 per cent. A crop reduction of 50 per cent would follow the planting of these seeds. Violations reported included Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass, red top, seed corn, and timothy. More than 1,300 pounds of seed were found in poor condition due to age. The seed was ordered removed from sale before any of the seed reached farmers.—P.J.P.

Seed Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1944, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated were:

	FLAXSEED			
	Receipts	1944	Shipments..	1944
Chicago	260,000	200,000	6,000	
Duluth-Sup.	135,315	120,915	232,495	805,375
Ft. William	188,566	167,346	237,225	1,869,242
Minneapolis	435,000	613,500	97,500	123,000
Omaha	.....	3,000	.....	3,000
Portland	13,054	29,749	55,609	.....
Superior	1,177	103,266	227,085	190,189
	GRAIN SORGHUMS			
	Receipts	1944	Shipments..	1944
Ft. Worth	260,700	64,900	324,500	209,000
Hutchinson	898,300	13,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	48,000	.....	21,600	8,000
Kan. City	2,063,250	64,750	2,289,000	316,750
Omaha	22,400	.....	14,400	.....
Philadelphia	548,953	.....	403,557	.....
Portland	11,336	9,047	.....	.....
St. Joseph	96,120	.....	165,540	26,700
St. Louis	945,000	339,600	701,400	313,600
Wichita	81,000	33,600	100,800	48,000
	CLOVER			
	Receipts	1944	Shipments..	1944
Chicago, lbs.	60,000	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	12,755	25,235	3,470	3,030
	TIMOTHY			
	Receipts	1944	Shipments..	1944
Chicago, lbs.	151,000	91,000	120,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	468,150	465,140	2,865	8,715
	CANE SEED			
	Receipts	1944	Shipments..	1944
Fort Worth	13,700	11,000	.....	3,300
Hutchinson	1,300	2,600	.....	.....
Kansas City	1,400	1,400	600	600
Wichita	3,200	.....	3,200	.....

SEEDS sent by the American to the Russian people have been delivered in good condition and are already doing service in agricultural rehabilitation, according to letters received by Russian War Relief from Y. L. Getmanov, Soviet agronomist, and A. K. Ditlov, Moscow victory gardener.

CORVALLIS, ORE.—Nearly double the amount of seed will be certified in Oregon this year over last year, W. L. Teutsch, assistant director at O.S.C. extension service informed delegates from six states and British Columbia attending a three-day conference on seed certification practices. The conference was intended as part of a program to standardize certification procedure thruout the West. Oregon will certify approximately 84,500 acres of seed of all kinds, compared with 45,875 last year. The increase is due primarily to Willamette vetch certification necessary in connection with cover crop seed purchase program.—F.K.H.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—George Roys, Russellville, was elected president of the Arkansas Seed Dealers Ass'n at its convention June 12 in the Hotel Marion. Mr. Roys, formerly vice-president, replaces Orin Vaughan, Searcy. R. R. Trimble of the Farmer's Exchange, Clarendon, was elected vice-president, and Haven Deimer of the Ben Isgrig Seed Co., Little Rock, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Steve Stahl of the Arkansas Public Expenditure Council outlining plans for a balanced postwar Federal budget, spoke of the danger of continued overload on the federal pay roll in a luncheon address on "Tax Facts and Follies".—P.J.P.

Wheat Field Day at Kansas City

The "wheat field day" program to have been held June 16 on the Paul Uhlmann farm near Overland Park, Kan., was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, instead, because of the unfavorable weather.

Starting at 2:30 p.m., the speakers program consisted of talks by M. Lee Marshall of New York; E. J. Murphy of W.F.A., Washington, D. C.; Harvey J. Owens, consultant to the commanding general of army quartermasters depot, Chicago; Harry C. Schaack, president of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Buffet supper was served at 4:30 p.m. Mr. Murphy's subject was "The Grading of Kansas Wheat." Intimation that serious consideration is being given to modifying the grain standards for wheat to give greater emphasis to varieties was responsible for a discussion of the subject.

Harvey J. Owens spoke on army flour procurement in relation to the Kansas Wheat Improvement ass'n program. Nine varieties of hard wheat were examined, together with eight of soft, one with phosphate fertilizer and one without.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Smaller Crop of Crimson Clover

Washington, D. C., June 20.—The crop of crimson clover seed for this year will be about 2 per cent less than last year or about 15,410,000 pounds of cleaned seed. The crop was expected to be the third largest on record, despite loss caused by excessive rains in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The 69,400 acres harvested will be the largest acreage on record and would have been even greater had not unseasonable rains held back harvest operations in some places. The old acreage mark, made in 1944, was only 65,000.

It was estimated that the average yield for all states would run as high as 222 pounds of clean seed an acre compared with 243 pounds last year and the five year average (1939-43), of 243 pounds.

Oat Varieties for Michigan

Several varieties of oats do especially well in Michigan. The Huron variety is a white grained, high yielding, high test weight, smut resistant, variety adapted to much of Michigan's best oat land. This is a medium tall variety that may give trouble lodging, because of its excess growth.

The Marion variety is a white grained, medium yielding oat with medium test weight, resistant to smut and stem and crown rust. It can be grown generally throughout the state. Its straw is about 4 inches shorter than Huron.

The Vicland is a yellow grained, high yielding variety with medium to low test weight, and also resistant to smut, stem and crown rust. Its straw is 6-8 inches shorter than Huron. In some parts of the state it is too short strawed. In spite of its shorter straw this variety has had a very weak straw in comparison with Huron or Marion in comparative trials.

Worthy and Vanguard, two white grained varieties, should be used where lodging is most severe. They will lodge some years. Both of these varieties have a low test weight grain which may account for their relatively stiffer straw.—Michigan State College.

Nebraska Growing the Better Wheat Varieties

Ninety-eight per cent of all the wheat grown on Nebraska farms in 1944 was of varieties rating "good" to "excellent" in milling and baking characteristics. This important fact is substantiated by variety acreage figures released last week by the State-Federal Department of Agricultural Statistics which conducted the wheat variety survey in Nebraska last fall.

Turkey, Cheyenne, and Nebred in the order named, are the most important varieties in the state. These three, along with Tenmarq, Nebraska 60 and Kanred account for about 90 per cent of the total acreage seeded to wheat for the 1944 crop. Spring wheat, seeded mostly in the northwestern part of the state, made up 2.5 per cent of the total acreage. Thatcher and Ceres were the most widely grown of the spring wheat varieties.

The survey showed that the acreage of Turkey is decreasing as it is being replaced by Cheyenne, Nebred and other new and improved varieties. In 1939, Turkey made up 58.0 per cent of the acreage while in 1944 it occupied only 43.4 per cent of the total. Cheyenne has increased from 1.2 per cent in 1934 to 22.7 per cent in 1944, while Nebred jumped from 0.2 per cent in 1939 to 15.3 per cent in 1944.

Nebraska leads all states in the production of the new, widely acclaimed early maturing, Hessian fly resistant Pawnee variety with approximately 30,000 acres now practically ready for harvest. Chiefkan occupied only 0.2 per cent of the total acreage in 1944 and other undesirable varieties such as Harvest Queen and Dixon have almost completely disappeared.

Wong Winter Barley

A new winter barley is challenging the leadership of such standard varieties as Maryland Smooth Awn, Nassau, and Tennessee Winter. Wong, an introduction from New York State, is a good yielder, stands well, and is resistant to the mildew disease. Besides producing excellent yields of grain it is a good straw producer. Further studies are in progress with this variety, especially as related to its winter-hardiness.—New Jersey Ag. Ex. Sta.

Rust Resistant Varieties of Flax

The flax varieties, Rio and Viking, have been found to be highly resistant to rust and more cold tolerant than the old standard Bison and Punjab varieties. The Rio and Viking varieties have now practically replaced Bison and Punjab thruout the central coastal areas of Texas. The Norsk variety has proved to be resistant to rust and has been released in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, where its early maturity usually makes harvesting ahead of the spring rains possible. A variety of flax from Turkey C. K. 862, has been found to be resistant to rust and appears to be winter-hardy, at least as far north as Temple. This variety is now being increased for future release in the Central Blacklands of Texas.

Flax also has succeeded as a spring-planted crop in North Texas. At Denton, the Bison variety has made an average yield of 12.6 bus. per acre during the last eleven years.

Pawnee Wheat in Nebraska

Of the several varieties of winter wheat recommended for Nebraska the Nebraska Experiment Station gives favorable mention to the Pawnee variety, stating that:

The Pawnee variety, first distributed in Nebraska in the fall of 1942, was selected from a Kawvale x Tenmarq cross made at Manhattan, Kan. A number of selections were sent to Lincoln for testing and from these was selected one outstanding strain, later named Pawnee. The variety is, therefore, the result of the combined efforts of the Nebraska and Kansas Agricultural Experiment Stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Pawnee has been tested for yield at Lincoln for 8 years and during that time has averaged 31.6 bus. per acre compared with 25.5 bus. for Cheyenne, 24.8 bus. for Nebred, and 23.8 bus. for Turkey. At North Platte, Pawnee has averaged 20.9 bus. per acre over a 5-year period compared with 20.7 bus. for Cheyenne, 20.0 bus. for Nebred, and 17.9 bus. for Kharkof. At the Box Butte Experiment Farm, Alliance, during a 4-year period Pawnee has averaged 25.0 bus. per acre, compared with 27.4 bus. for Cheyenne and 25.5 bus. for Nebred.

In cooperative tests on farms Pawnee has outyielded the standard varieties in the Southeastern District by a wide margin, but farther west the difference becomes less, until in the Northwestern and Southwestern Districts Pawnee is outyielded by Cheyenne and Nebred. Based on this yield information, the seed supply of Pawnee has been increased for distribution and it is recommended for the Southeastern District and the southern tier of counties of the East-Central District.

Pawnee is a hard red winter wheat with smooth, white glumes, and awned or bearded spikes. In addition to high yield its superior characteristics include high test weight and maturity three to four days earlier than Cheyenne or Nebred. The variety has very high resistance to forms of loose smut known to be present in Nebraska, and considerable resistance and tolerance to hessian fly. It is moderately re-

sistant to the forms of bunt or stinking smut now present in this state, has some resistance to leaf rust, and either has some resistance to or is able to escape severe stem rust damage because of earliness. Pawnee appears to be able to produce more heads per acre than other commonly grown varieties and this may account in part for its high yield. The variety has a slight tendency to shatter when ripe, but it is not so bad as Kawvale or Iobred in this respect.

New Varieties of Sweet Clover

Two new varieties of sweet clover, Evergreen and Madrid which are described below are now accepted for certification in Missouri. Seed is not available for planting this year but there will probably be a limited amount available for planting in the spring of 1946. This is an attractive opportunity for anyone interested in producing certified sweet clover seed.

EVERGREEN SWEET CLOVER.—This biennial white variety is the result of several years of mass selection of desirable roadside plants by the Ohio Agriculture Station. Growth is more upright than that of the other commonly grown white flowered varieties. Because of its quick germination and vigorous growth, it is able to overcome first year weed competition. The second year's growth is tall, coarse and three to four weeks later in maturity than common biennial white sweet clover. It blossoms over a relatively long period of time and produces an abundance of seed.

MADRID SWEET CLOVER.—This biennial yellow variety is from seed received from the Madrid Botanic Garden, Madrid, Spain. Madrid may be distinguished in the field among a group of varieties by a peculiar cast of very dark foliage.

It is more leafy than white, and has better seedling vigor than either the common yellow or white.

The first-year growth is relatively resistant to fall freezes and remains green longer than the commonly grown varieties. It starts second year growth comparatively early and matures slightly later than common yellow, outyielding it in both first and second year forage. Its forage is not as rank and stemmy as some of the white-flowered varieties. It produces an abundance of seed and due to its shorter growth, the seed crop is easily harvested.—Missouri Seed Improvement Ass'n.

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Cleaning Smooth Brome Grass Seed

Cleaning seed of smooth brome grass is a major problem in the marketing of the crop. Wide variations in the purity of threshed lots of seed, possible contamination with quackgrass, and lack of space and suitable equipment for cleaning are major factors which increase the difficulties of commercial cleaning of the seed.

Commercial seed cleaning establishments find it difficult to set a fair charge for cleaning when lots vary so much in purity. Brome grass with a purity exceeding 90 percent may be cleaned in half the time required to clean a lot having a purity of only 70 per cent. In any case, cleaning the seed is a slow job. Commercial dealers hesitate to clean brome grass that may contain quackgrass because the quackgrass cannot be removed and they know that the grower may find it impossible to sell his seed even after paying the expense of cleaning.

Brome grass seed is bulky and requires a comparatively large space for storage, and most seed cleaning plants are already overcrowded. In cleaning, brome grass seed requires a special force-feed hopper, built above the mill, as thresher-run seed otherwise will not feed onto the screen. When these three difficulties are overcome more brome grass will be cleaned by the large mills in the state. The first two can be corrected by the growers themselves by refusal to harvest quackgrass infested fields and by more careful threshing.

Altho faster and more efficient cleaning can be done by large mills with traveling brushes, the seed can be cleaned on the farm with farm-sized fanning mills. The biggest disadvantage of cleaning seed on the farm is the time required. The job requires a man's full time while the mill is in operation and often the seed will need two "runs" over the mill to fit it for sale. The air should be regulated to blow out almost all of the chaff, but the air intakes of the fan will need to be shut off approximately four-fifths with cardboards to avoid blowing out the good seed. When the proper adjustment is reached a few good seed will be blown over with the chaff.

The proper choice of screens depends upon the condition of the seed and the amount and kind of impurities to be removed. If the seeds have been threshed hard enough to break up thoroly the spikelets, a 5/64-inch x 5/16 inch zinc upper screen should be satisfactory. If the

seed is not broken up well, or is very trashy, try a 1/14-inch x 1/2-inch or a 1/13 inch x 1/2-inch zinc upper screen for the first run. When the impurities contain yellow foxtail or lady's-thumb, a 7/64-inch round hole screen above will scalp off most of the brome grass and give the lower screen greater efficiency. If the seed is well threshed and of relatively high purity, a 6- by 24-wire screen (6 mesh openings lengthwise by 24 mesh opening crosswise the screen) is recommended for the bottom. This screen will remove fine particles of dirt and chaff along with some timothy and small seeded weeds. A number nine buckwheat screen is very efficient in scalping off the brome grass and separating it from curled dock, closely-threshed wild carrot, timothy, alsike clover and lady's thumb. Inserted with points uphill, this screen is practically self cleaning and can be used as a bottom screen.—Bull. 192, Michigan State College.

Bean Varieties

The Robust white pea bean is an excellent variety. It was selected by the late F. A. Spragg, for many years plant breeder at Michigan State College. It is essentially immune from mosaic and highly resistant to, though not immune from, blight and anthracnose. It is highly productive, but it is not quite so brightly white in color as many varieties and its seeds are somewhat uneven in size and shape.

The Michelite bean is a better commercial variety than the Robust. It was developed by E. E. Down and J. W. Thayer, Jr., plant breeders at Michigan State College, from a cross between the Robust and Early Prolific varieties. On the average, the Michelite bean is about 3 days earlier than the Robust. Like its Robust parent, it is essentially immune from mosaic under Michigan conditions. It appears to be slightly more resistant to blight and wilt than the Robust variety. It equals the Robust bean in yield and carries its pods off the ground better, so that its percentage of pick is usually lower. The Michelite bean is more uniform in size and shape than the Robust bean; hence, a smaller percentage of good beans is lost in screening. The Michelite bean has a clean white color that definitely gives it a better appearance than the Robust bean. At the present time it is the best white pea bean variety for the Michigan bean grower and for the Michigan bean industry.—Bull. 329, Michigan State College.

New Grain Sorghum

Modern grain sorghum varieties are coming to have more and more of what may properly be called mechanical qualifications that make it possible to harvest them with less difficulty and over a longer period and they are less subject to waste because of the accidents of maturity such as broken "necks."

The newest grain sorghum variety, a dwarf called Midland was grown on about 25,000 acres in 1944 and farmers of Kansas are said to have put in 250,000 acres of it this year.

Although Midland yields slightly less than Early Kalo, the variety it is expected to supersede, farmers harvest more grain from the new one. The "weak neck" disorder that causes many mature heads of Early Kalo and most dwarf sorghums to break over, affects Midland very little. That is the first saving; then Midland can always be harvested with a combine because it has stiff stalks that stand up well for some time after the heads are ripe. Early Kalo and some of the other varieties fall over and lodge if allowed to mature, and farmers have had to cut them with a binder, let them dry in the shock and then thresh them, a laborious and costly procedure.

So Midland is off to a good start because the plant breeders have equipped it with the double economy of less grain loss and more labor saving.

Stabilization of Carotene in Alfalfa

More recent experiments in the laboratory of the Department of Biochemistry of the University of Wisconsin show that the carotene of alfalfa and "cerophyl" is stable when subjected to autoclaving at 15 pounds pressure for one hour, when complete displacement of the air by steam vapor is maintained. This initial treatment destroys the carotene oxidase and what destruction of carotene follows on storage is due to "autocatalysis" in the presence of oxygen. On autoclaving the chlorophyll is destroyed and the material becomes gray in color.

After autoclaving in the absence of air and drying both the alfalfa and cerophyl were stored in the dark at room temperature for three months. Samples were also made into pellets 1/2 by 1/2 inch and others into larger pellets 4 by 3 inches. Some of the pellets were dipped in flexo-wax. The alfalfa left loose lost 50 per cent of its carotene in three months, the cerophyl 56 per cent. The small or large pellets of alfalfa lost in the same time about 36 per cent, the cerophyl about 56 per cent. The small alfalfa pellets dipped in flexo-wax lost 36 percent, the cerophyl 25 per cent. The larger alfalfa pellets dipped in flexo-wax lost 28 per cent in three months, while in the case of large cerophyl flexo-waxed pellets only 0.0-2.0 per cent of the carotene was lost in the same time. It appears then that destruction of the oxidase by autoclaving in the absence of oxygen and further protection of pelleted masses with flexo-wax where the surface is small as compared with the mass of plant tissue, can even at room temperature effect a marked reduction of carotene loss in the materials used.

Apparently the surface of the pellet in reference to the mass of material is of great importance in effecting a stabilization of carotene during storage.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—John C. Skaggs, manager of the new soybean processing plant of Purina Mills at Kansas City, which was opened June 1, said that about 15,000 bus. of adapted high yielding seed varieties from last year's certified seed have been distributed to the better growers in the area, and working with country agents and other agencies more than \$5,000 was expended by the company in the past year to see that the highest yielding varieties, both in bushels per acre and in oil per bushel, were selected.—G.M.H.



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Supply Trade

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The W.P.B. has eased the limitations on construction. Without permission, the limit on factory construction has been raised from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Frank M. Hawley, formerly manager of the Detroit plant of the Morse Chain Co., has been appointed vice pres. and general manager and has been elected a director.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Jones-Hettel-sater Construction Co. has taken over the entire eighth floor of the Fluor Bldg., at 1012 Baltimore Av., giving the firm more commodious quarters.

BOWMAN, N. D.—Omer Sheets, who builds the 14-ft. grain elevators used to load grain into and out of granaries, has resorted to forging the parts that are hard to get, except the pulleys.

MARION, O.—H. B. Walker, pres., has been made chairman of the board of directors of the Fairfield Engineering Co., J. B. Bray, vice pres. in charge of sales, becoming pres. The company makes the Haines Feed Mixer.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y.—The S. Howes Co. has appointed John C. Schlenker superintendent in charge of production, Max Sikorski superintendent in charge of maintenance and Frank Taylor foreman of the machine shop division.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The W.P.B. on June 12 issued an order retroactive to May 26 establishing the policy for granting allocations of controlled materials for the third quarter of 1945, scheduling production of essential civilian requirements.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—May bookings of fabricated structural steel for building and bridge construction totaled 45,296 tons, compared with 94,610 for April and 34,840 for May, 1944, as reported by members of the American Institute of Steel Construction.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The "Products of Tomorrow Exposition" press agent erroneously stated that the opening date of the Exposition had been approved by Washington. The opening is planned for Jan. 18, 1946, subject to military exigencies.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All manufacturers who need small amounts of production materials are permitted to accept delivery of controlled materials immediately, instead of waiting until July 1, under an amendment to Priorities Regulation 27 issued June 21 by the War Production Board.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The W.P.B. revoked certain limitations on the quantity of controlled materials that a warehouse or a distributor could deliver on authorized controlled material orders identified by the C.M.P. allotment symbol "Z", it being no longer necessary to comply with Direction 6 to C.M.P. Regulation 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maintenance, repair and operating supplies obtained under Direction 25 (MRO for conversion to new products) to Controlled Materials Plan Regulation 5 or obtained without priorities assistance are included in items exempted from the inventory limitations of Priorities Regulation 1, the War Production Board announced June 15. Action was taken by amending Direction 6 to PR-1.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Requirements of Priorities Regulation 16 (Appeals Procedure) for manpower information on Form WPB-3820 have been relaxed by eliminating the necessity for filing this form with an appeal in any case where production will take place outside Group I or Group II labor areas or in establishments where the total number of production workers will be 100 or less, the War Production Board reported June 12.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—A research laboratory costing \$8,000,000 will be built here by the General Electric Co. on a 219-acre site. The personnel of the two Schenectady laboratories is 550. The new laboratory will employ 250 as soon as technicians can be found.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co. has appointed Eloy Olson Northwestern representative with offices at 571 Brimhall Street, 5. Mr. Olson is experienced in the sale of feed mill equipment, and will cover Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

SECRETARY WALLACE has announced that a public register of patents available for licensing will be established in the Patent Office, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., to aid manufacturers in finding new products for manufacture during the reconversion period and following the end of the war.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—B. E. Moorman has succeeded Paul K. Fisher as general manager of the General Mill Equipment Co. In poor health for some time and under doctor's care Mr. Fisher will make his permanent home in Colorado Springs, Colo. Mr. Moorman was identified with the company for several years, with the late S. H. Stoltzfus.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A preference rating of AA-2X has been assigned manufacturers of food processing machinery and equipment, putting industries in this category ahead of virtually all other industries not actually engaged in war or war supporting production, the War Production Board said. This rating will apply not only to dairy machinery, but also baking, canning and cereal manufacturing machinery, meat packing machinery, etc.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Supreme Court of the United States by a vote of 7 to 2 June 16 held that New York electrical contractors and equipment manufacturers violated the Sherman anti-trust act by conspiring with labor unions under a closed shop agreement to prevent installation of equipment made outside the city. A closed shop contract can not be used to further a monopolistic agreement by contractors, said the court.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—John J. Woods, 61, head of the Jay-Bee Sales Co., died May 26 of a heart attack in his office. Mr. Woods just had finished a conference with his office staff when he slumped to the floor. He operated a manufacturers' agency for portable feed grinders and mill equipment. He was senior partner in the firm with his two sons, John J. Woods, jr., and James N. Woods, both in the Navy on foreign seas. His connection with J. B. Sedberry, Inc., began in 1922, representing that firm on the West coast. He moved to Kansas City from Oakland, Cal., in 1925.—G. M. H.

THE War Production Board has authorized distribution of 8,833,000,000 board feet of lumber in the third quarter of this year. A total of 4,833,000,000 board feet of the lumber will go to large industrial users. The War Food Administration was assigned 422,000,000 feet for allotment for farm operations. Small industrial consumers were given 293,000,000 feet.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John D. Small, chief of staff of the War Production Board, has announced the appointment of reconversion chairmen for approximately 400 industries. In the general industrial equipment division headed by F. B. Williams, C. H. Adamson has charge of conveyors and conveying systems, transmission equipment, chain or flat belt, and power transmission gears.

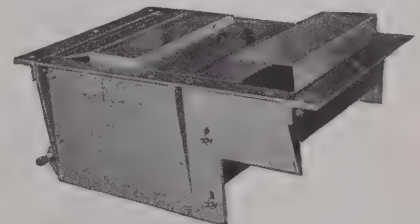
CONTRACTORS still using for war the machine tools and other Government-owned equipment in their private plants may purchase those items necessary to peacetime production at once. Their exclusive use on Government contracts may continue for some time. But when the plant does return to peacetime production, reconversion can be accomplished with a minimum of loss of time and employment.

New Automatic Spout Magnet

The safety gate of a new electro-magnet for chutes is designed by Dings Magnetic Separator Co. to do double duty in the protection of machinery and material from tramp iron.

Particles of iron are attached to a step in the face of the double gap high intensity magnet so as not to be knocked off by the flow of material. When material and current are shut off, the safety gate rises automatically to discharge any accumulation of iron.

In the event of current interruption while the material is still flowing, the safety gate automatically discharges the entire burden until the flow can be shut off and current restored. Freedom from damaged machinery, explosions, fires and contaminated material is claimed.



Automatic Spout Magnet

THE support price for hogs now applies to weights as high as 300 lbs., an increase from 270 lbs. The support price of \$13 will continue until Sept. 1, 1946, and should encourage heavier feeding.

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Feedstuffs

BREWERS dried grains production in May totaled 18,400 tons, against 20,100 tons in May, 1944, as reported by the W.F.A.

WICHITA, KAN.—Millers at a meeting here June 21 decided to limit fob sales of millfeed to 10 per cent of their rail shipments. Mills will continue to sell in carlots or mixed cars to their local territory at prices fob mill.

DISTILLERS' dried grains production during May amounted to 64,300 tons, against 39,200 tons during May, 1944. This is the largest monthly production on record, and compares with 17,300 tons in May, 1941, as reported by the W.F.A.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Due mainly to government restrictions on transportation, the New York State College of Agriculture and the School of Nutrition, Cornell University, are not at present planning to hold the annual nutrition conference for feed manufacturers which is usually held in October. Should conditions change so that a meeting can be arranged later in the year, announcement will be made.

Heated Soybeans More Nutritious

Most investigators so far have found that heat lowers the nutritive value of proteins with the exception of legume proteins where heat was found to be beneficial. Soya beans of the Illini variety were mainly used for the latter experiments. To determine if this effect was produced in other varieties, especially in those varying widely in cystine content, the Dunfield, Mansoy, Virginia Brown and Mandarin varieties were studied, at the University of Wisconsin. No appreciable varietal difference was observed, all improving greatly on heating.

The differences between raw and heated mature beans was not due entirely to the improved digestibility of the latter.

It was also found that the protein of freshly germinated Illini beans was superior in nutritive value to the protein of the unheated mature beans, altho the percentage of N absorbed was not increased. Immature beans were also found to supply protein of higher nutritive value than raw mature beans. Both the germinated and immature soya beans improved on heating.

More Distillers Are Saving Feed by Drying Slop

The writer was in the General Distillers Corporation plant at Louisville, on June 18, when its newly installed drying equipment was given its first test run, which resulted in dried material coming off a steam roller machine, in an endless sheet, which is later broken up into a product resembling ground coffee in texture and of about the same color.

A few years ago the average distillery equipped with driers but no evaporators was doing well if it got 12 pounds to the bushel in recovery of grains, and 12 pounds to an original bushel of 56 pounds is not much. Today the recovery in some plants is better than thirty pounds to the bushel and a far better feed, in that it is much higher in protein, and all the worry over sales of thin slop, or cattle feeding, is forgotten, meaning a far cleaner product.

Most of the country distillers can see a good profit in drying feed all the way, even if it does take more coal, in that it requires a lot of steam for complete feed drying. Most of them plan to install modern equipment as soon as war conditions permit. On the other hand the

R.F.C. has supplied loans, and priorities on a lot of drying equipment, to aid the distillers in handling their waste material, while engaged in making alcohol for the Government, and quite a number of city and country plants are now equipped.—A. W. W.

Feed Production in Canada

Of the 138 feed plants for which reports were submitted for 1943, some 92 were located in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and 23 in British Columbia.

In the year 1944 it is estimated that 12,000,000 bus. of wheat, 14,000,000 bus. of oats and 15,000,000 bus. of barley were used in the manufacture of these prepared feeds. About 135,000 tons of millfeeds, out of a total domestic disappearance of 765,000 tons, were also used in these feeds. Substantial quantities of linseed oil meal, brewers' and distillers' grains, corn, meat meal and other high protein feedstuffs are also used.

Production of prepared stock and poultry feeds in Canada was 1,178,430 tons in 1944, 915,460 in 1943, 649,938 in 1942, and 496,778 tons in 1941.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Cottonseed Price Support

For all oil mills which accept the offer, Commodity Credit Corporation will support prices for cottonseed products thru July 31, 1946, with an offer (1) to purchase cottonseed oil at $\frac{1}{8}$ th cent per pound below the ceiling price; (2) to purchase bulk cottonseed meal, 41 per cent protein minimum, at \$43 per ton in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois; \$44 per ton in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, and \$45 per ton in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and California; and (3) to purchase "chemical grade" linters at the ceiling price.

The support price program for cottonseed established for the 1944 crop will be extended by the War Food Administration to cover the 1945 crop of cottonseed. The support price is \$55 per ton, f.o.b. shipping point in Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, and \$56 per ton, f.o.b. shipping point in all other producing states. The support price reflects existing O.P.A. ceiling prices on cottonseed products which also remain unchanged.

Must File Ingredient Prices

1. Within 60 days after the effective date of this regulation, all Classes of manufacturers must determine base ingredient prices for every ingredient they are now using. Thereafter, you must determine a base ingredient price for any new ingredient that you use. Unless this is done, you are in violation. (Sec. 4.2(a))

2. Class B plants which produced less than 3,500 pounds of mixed feeds during 1944 and are using Method 1 to figure their prices, need not determine any base ingredient price for a mixed feed purchased by them. (Sec. 4.2(a))

3. All manufacturers must file certain base ingredient prices for each Class A or Class B plant at which more than 3,500 tons of mixed feeds were manufactured in 1944. (Sec. 4.2(c) (1))

4. All manufacturers may file other base ingredient prices than those noted above. (Sec. 4.2(c) (2))

5. All manufacturers must keep their calculation records of every base ingredient price, whether it has been filed or has not been filed. If any manufacturer wishes to use adjusted base ingredient prices (Sec. 4.3) he must keep

the same records as though his ingredient prices have been filed.—M.P.R. 585, effective May 19.

Second Jobbers' Markup Denied

The Feed Distributors Committee of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n will renew its petition for a second jobbers' markup on millfeed, adding data calculated to meet the objections of the O.P.A., as stated in the following letter from Chester Bowles, O.P.A. administrator, to Chairman J. P. Parks:

This office has carefully examined your petition of April 26 requesting that Section 9 of RMPR 173 (Wheat Millfeeds) be amended to provide a double jobber markup of 50c per ton when millfeed prices are at ceilings and one jobber sells to another.

After due consideration we must advise you that your petition is denied for the following reasons:

(1) Historically, the distributive channels thru which the great bulk of millfeed production flowed to the consumer did not include two jobbers. The double jobber method of distribution was confined largely to relatively small areas; was often the result of speculative ventures; and its use was usually drastically curtailed at times when millfeed was in short supply and local trade received primary consideration. Consequently, the granting of your request would not conform with general trade practice which the present regulation reflects as far as practicable.

(2) A more important reason from the standpoint of price control is that there appears to be no practical means of preventing abuse of such markups short of zoning or mileage restrictions to which, you advise us, the majority of your members are opposed.

In conclusion, I wish to call your attention to the fact that the provisions of Section 9 of RMPR 173 do not prevent one jobber splitting the 50c per ton markup provided therein with a second jobber.

Effect of Storage of Grains on Their Nutritive Value

Carotene content and that of other carotenoid pigments—significantly decrease on aging and storage with the consequent loss of vitamin A activity. Thiamine (B₁) content does not seem to be greatly diminished by several years of storage under favorable conditions. On the basis of very limited knowledge, riboflavin is apparently little affected, if any. Vitamin E seems fairly stable under favorable conditions.

Fats in grain deteriorate with formation of free fatty acids, which may affect palatability. Free fatty acid content is recognized as a useful index of general deterioration.

Wheat stored for many years under conditions approaching ideal can be milled satisfactorily and the resultant flour may be baked into bread which, by the usual tests, is equal in quality to bread made from fresh wheat.

Storage of grain produces certain changes in the physical and chemical properties of the proteins, notably decrease in solubility and digestibility in vitro, and in true protein. Altho these changes develop rapidly during the early periods of storage, they continue at a decreasing rate over a storage period of several years.

Deterioration in the nutritive value of the proteins of grains may occur during storage, particularly if the grain is placed in storage bins soon after harvesting. Protein values of freshly harvested ripe corn decreased rapidly during the first few weeks of experimental storage. After 12 months, however, no significant decrease in significant changes in the nutritive value of the proteins of wheat stored in large bins were detectable after several years' storage. In these cases it is possible that deterioration was not observed because it had taken place before the samples were collected.—Texas Agr. Exp. Sta.

Feed Industry Council Meeting at Chicago

Re-expansion of livestock numbers and unfavorable weather conditions have brought about a condition which may result in another feed shortage as severe as the shortage two years ago. This was brought out clearly in a two-day meeting held by the Feed Industry Council and the Feed Survey Committee in Chicago, June 20th and 21st. The impending feed shortage is intensified by the lack of box cars and the food shortage thruout the country. It was pointed out that during the last feed shortage, the supply of food, namely meat, milk and eggs, was quite abundant in most areas.

Members of the Feed Survey Committee, which is made up of agricultural college and experiment station workers, reported that while most farmers are still able to get the feed they need, feed distributors and feed manufacturers are already feeling the shortage.

DR. J. G. ARCHIBALD, of Massachusetts State College, reported that most New England farmers have only three to five days supply of feed on hand, and that feed dealers are having difficulty getting feeds from the manufacturing plants. Labor shortage has been a limiting factor in the mixing plants; now a severe shortage of ingredients has curtailed production greatly. Corn is unobtainable in New England, and other grains, usually higher in price, must be substituted if they can be obtained. Dr. Archibald pointed out that in 1943, 6 million tons of grains and by-product feeds were shipped into New England from other areas. This shows the large amount of feed used in New England which must be shipped in from other areas.

Committee members from the grain belt reported that most farmers have a fair supply of feed on hand, especially in the light of good pasture and hay conditions. They stated, however, that corn is not moving, due to the fact that farmers are too busy to shell and haul corn at the present time, and unfavorable weather has caused them to be doubtful about the 1945 crop. Also, much of the corn on farms is still high in moisture and is not fit for shipment. And box cars are not available to ship the corn, even where elevators have the corn ready for shipment.

P. S. SHEARER, head of the Animal Husbandry Department at Iowa State College, reported that the College itself is unable to buy corn for its herds and flocks.

W. J. LOEFFEL of the University of Nebraska reported that considerable corn is shelled and piled on the ground, waiting for shipment, but cars are not available to move it. Some of this corn has been dried, but most of it is still high in moisture content.

FROM TEXAS came the report of E. D. Parnell of Texas A. & M. College that prospects for wheat and the grain sorghums in Texas are poor. A good oats crop is being harvested, but box cars are not available to ship the oats and they are being stacked up on the ground. He reported oats selling at around 50c a bushel in the areas where they are being harvested because they are unable to move them out to terminal markets.

All members of the Feed Survey Committee reported that the rate of feeding of poultry and livestock during the past three months has been unusually heavy. Grain-feeding of dairy cows has been the heaviest in history. This is reflected in the total milk production, which was 6 per cent greater during April and May than during the same months in 1944. Hogs are being fed to heavier weights, with average slaughter weights in May being 263 pounds, as compared to 234 pounds a year ago. While laying-flock numbers are down, it is the consensus of opinion that individual flocks are

being fed more laying mash than they were a year ago.

L. C. CUNNINGHAM of Cornell University, pointed out that while U. S. stocks of corn on April 1st were 23 per cent higher than they were a year ago, we should keep in mind that much of this is wet corn, and that most of the supply is in the Middle West and not in the East or "cash corn" section. Because of transportation difficulties and unfavorable growing conditions, the corn is not moving off farms to terminal markets. Dr. Cunningham also pointed out that stocks of oats on April 1st were 6 per cent higher than a year ago, but oats are now being used heavily to replace corn.

After careful consideration of the present feed and livestock situation, the Feed Survey Committee drew up the following report, which was presented to the Feed Industry Council on June 21st, at the joint meeting of the Council and the Feed Survey Committee.

"In January 1945, the Feed Survey Committee prepared a livestock-feed balance sheet which indicated that the domestic supply of grains and mill feeds would be adequate for the feeding of the then anticipated livestock population at the rates indicated and that the domestic supplies of high-protein feeds would be short in terms of the estimated rates of feedings.

"During the first 2 quarters (October to March) of the current feed year, the disappearance of feeds was about as anticipated.

"Since the January estimates, however, important new developments have entered the picture. Among these are:

1. A re-expansion of livestock production beyond what was anticipated in January.
2. Unfavorable weather conditions for the 1945 corn crop up to the present time, resulting in farmers holding their 1944 corn on farms pending the outcome of the 1945 crop.
3. Fuller realization of the high-moisture content of much of the 1944 corn crop, which restricts the essential movement of corn in commercial channels.
4. Increased transportation difficulties due to several factors, including the effects of the abnormal weather and the greatly increased exports of wheat.

"These developments have tightened up available feed supplies to the point that a serious emergency confronts producers of meat, milk and eggs."

This report was received with interest by the 27 members of the Feed Industry Council who attended the June 21st meeting. The information provided by the Feed Survey Committee was then supplemented by reports from Feed industry men from various parts of the country.

CHRIS MILLER, of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. of Minneapolis, reported that corn is very tight in Minneapolis, and that Iowa cattle-feeders are unable to buy corn to feed their cattle.

JOHN WESTBERG of Albers Milling Company, Seattle, Wash., reported that no corn was moving to the Pacific Coast and that the local wheat and barley crop would be short.

LAWRENCE PERRY of Tampa, Fla., stated that there is less than two weeks' supply of corn in Florida, and it takes 7 days to get corn into Florida, indicating that any delay in transportation would cause a critical feed shortage in Florida.

L. S. RIFORD, of the Beacon Milling Com-

pany, Cuyuga, N. Y., stated that some of the feed shortage in the East is due to a box car shortage in Buffalo. The heavy exporting of wheat has caused a severe car shortage. Six hundred box cars per day are needed in Buffalo to handle the normal flow of supplies, but only 300 cars are available. Robert McLeod of the Charles M. Cox Co., Boston, stated that dealers' supplies are very short and that most farmers have only 3 to 5 days stock of feed on hand.

A number of the manufacturers expressed concern about the necessity of having to use open-market wheat in manufactured feeds because of the increased price which it causes. In most cases, replacing corn with open-market wheat in poultry mash will increase the cost from \$6 to \$8 per ton.

H. D. TEFFT, of the American Meat Institute, reported that production of meat scrap and tankage would be off at least 1.5 per cent in 1945 as compared to 1944. Beef slaughter will run about 5 per cent higher in 1945, but the sharp decrease in the slaughter of hogs will cause a greatly decreased production of meat-scrap and tankage. Black market slaughter has also decreased the supply of meatscrap and tankage available.

CONGRESSMAN CLINTON P. ANDERSON, newly-appointed War Food Administrator and Secretary of Agriculture, visited the Council meeting for a few minutes during the day and was introduced to the group. The purpose of the meeting was explained to Congressman Anderson and he was told that recommendations would be drawn up and presented to him in Washington within the next week or ten days. He expressed great interest in the report and recommendations, and said that he

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

would be glad to receive a joint committee from the Council and the Feed Survey group in Washington any time after June 26th. He agreed that the two factors in the feed picture . . . the re-expansion of livestock numbers and unfavorable weather conditions . . . had brought about a serious feed situation which must be reckoned with immediately. Because of previous commitments the new Secretary and Administrator was unable to attend the remainder of the meeting, but assured the group that their recommendations would be given full consideration in Washington.

Specific recommendations for steps to meet the critical feed situation which is approaching are being drawn up by a joint committee from the Feed Survey group and the Council. This Committee will probably consist of five members from each group and will draft specific recommendations to present in Washington within the next two weeks. Paul Miller of the University of Minnesota is Chairman of the College Committee, and Frank Boling will head the Industry group.

At the close of the Council meeting, W. D. McMillan of the Co-operative G. L. F. Exchange, Ithaca, New York, read a letter from J. A. McConnell, Chairman of the Council, tendering his resignation as member and Council Chairman because of ill health. The resignation was accepted with regret by the Council, and Frank E. Boling of Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago, was elected chairman to replace McConnell. W. D. McMillan was elected to fill McConnell's membership on the Council.

Supp. 5 to F.P.R. 2

The accompanying amendment corrects an error of omission by including ear corn, snapped corn, corn feed meal and grain sorghum heads in the grains covered by this supplement.

1. Section 5 (a) (13) is amended to read as follows:

(13) The terms "corn", "oats", "barley", "rye", "wheat", "grain sorghums" and "mixed grain" means such grains as defined in the Official Grain Standards of the United States. "Corn" shall include "ear corn", "snapped corn" and "corn feed meal" and "grain sorghums" shall include "grain sorghum heads", as defined herein.

2. Sections 5 (a) (16), 5 (a) (17), 5 (a) (18) and 5 (a) (19) are added to read as follows:

(16) "Ear corn" means corn on the cob from which the shuck has been removed.

(17) "Snapped corn" means corn on the cob with all or part of the shuck attached.

(18) "Corn feed meal" means the fine siftings obtained in the manufacture of screened corn chop, screened ground corn or screened cracked corn with or without its aspiration products added.

(19) "Grain sorghum heads" means the entire head of grain sorghums before threshing.

Effective June 21.

Hay Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1944, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	3,310	2,927	616	1,143
Fort Worth	66	22		
Kansas City	3,420	5,238	2,484	3,132
St. Louis	276	384	324	408

Feed Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1944, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	34,779	39,082	52,346	55,729
Kansas City	2,610	1,590	31,740	27,846
Milwaukee	60	30	18,360	17,150
Minneapolis			80,970	104,130
Minneapolis*	3,850	4,050	5,390	5,280
Wichita			9,276	6,766

*Screenings.

SPRINGFIELD, MINN.—Dr. Sullivan's Chick Hatchery has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue using the term "R.O.P. Quality Bred Chicks" or representing that his chicks rate even as high as U. S. certified chicks.

Fiber and Bulk in Poultry Rations

By G. F. HEUSER of Cornell

From numerous experiments it was found that rations containing fibrous feed ingredients as oats and wheat by-products were less efficient for growth, egg production, and maintenance of body weight than those containing ingredients of less fibrous nature. The reason is probably the greater amount of digestible nutrient in the less fibrous diets.

Fermentation Solubles for Growing Chickens

Molasses butyl fermentation solubles were more effective than synthetic riboflavin in supplementing a diet of grains, millfeeds, soybean oil meal, mineral supplements and cod liver oil. There was no difference in effectiveness between the 2 supplements when the basal diet contained 4 per cent fish meal and 5 per cent alfalfa meal. A level of 1.25 per cent of butyl fermentation solubles from molasses or grain or of ethyl fermentation solubles from molasses effectively supplemented these diets. A higher level was no more effective.

Vitamin E Deficiency

Adamstone in 1931 found that unless the chick egg contains an adequate amount of vitamin E at the time of laying, embryonic death occurs about the fourth day of the incubation. This was attributed to disintegration of certain blood vessels, hemorrhage, and the formation in one of the germ layers of embryonic tissue of a dense lethal ring which chokes off circulation.

About eight years later, two other serious disorders in vitamin E-deficient chicks were recognized and have since been related to disturbances in the vascular system. One of these, described as an "exudative diathesis" was first reported by Dam and Glavind in Copenhagen; the other, termed "nutritional encephalomalacia," was originally described by Goettsch and Pappenheimer in this country. Both of these diseases occur in young chicks reared on purified vitamin E deficient diets.

From the experimental evidence thus far available, a great deal of thought-provoking information has been gleaned concerning the importance of vitamin E in the economy of the animal body. Altho its precise physiological role or roles are not yet entirely crystallized in scientific records, several outstanding characteristics peculiar to vitamin E have become recognized and give promise of becoming valuable clues in the further understanding of its action. These properties include the unique relationship of vitamin E to apparently widely varying systems in the animal body—reproductive, muscular, vascular, and possibly others—a relationship not exhibited to such extent by any of the other vitamins.

The variations in vitamin E behavior with sex and species, while confusing at first, may also contribute to an eventual explanation of its mode of action. A number of ingenious theories have already been forthcoming concerning the possible mechanisms by which the

vitamin may act. Many of these, altho still to be confirmed, have succeeded in tying together the apparently unrelated manifestations of vitamin E behavior and give promise of providing a clearer picture of these phenomena in the near future.—Borden's Review of Nutrition Research.

Protein 16 Per Cent for Top Egg Production

A series of experiments covering 2 production years and 2,820 White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red laying hens afforded additional evidence that about 16 per cent protein in the total ration is necessary for top egg production. Results that would be acceptable to a commercial poultryman were obtained at a level of 13 per cent where a protein combination of high biological efficiency was used in the ration.—*Poultry Science*.

Coquina Shell for Laying Hens

Coquina shell, a calcium-containing supplement, was fed to hens in laying cages and in floor pens. Breaking strength of egg shell from hens receiving coquina shell was equal to that of shell produced by hens receiving oyster shell. Coquina shell was very palatable, and hens supplied coquina shell "free-choice" consumed almost 3 times as much shell as did similar birds receiving oyster shell.

The consumption of coquina shell was 3 times that of oyster shell when both types of shell were supplied "free-choice" over a period of 6 weeks. A ration high in Ca resulted when coquina shell was fed "free choice" and far greater quantities of coquina shell were consumed than were required. The amount of coquina shell supplied should be limited.—*Poultry Science*.



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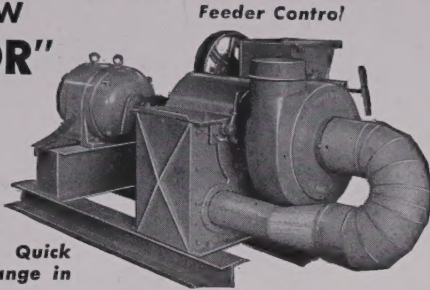
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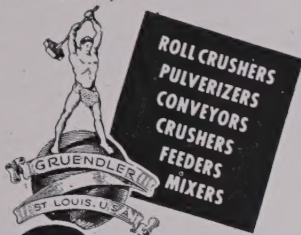
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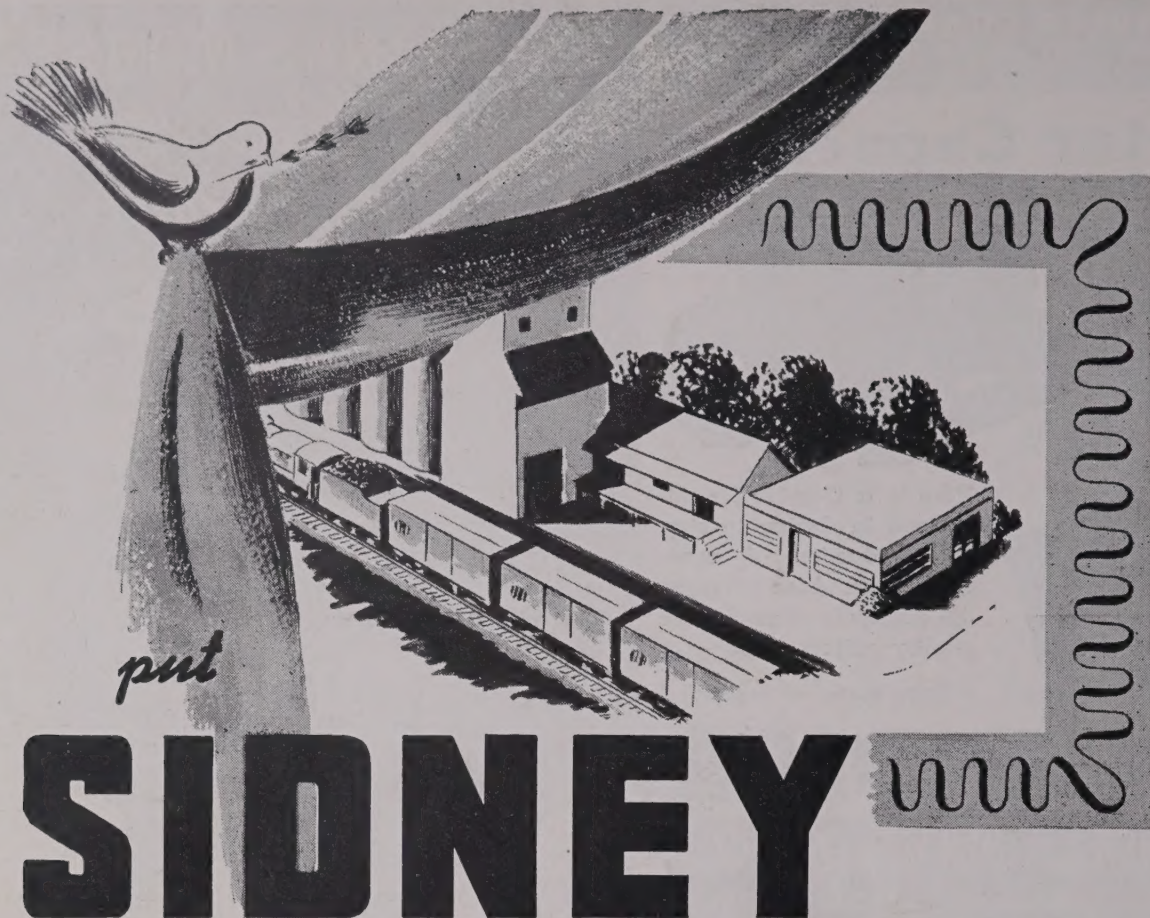
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